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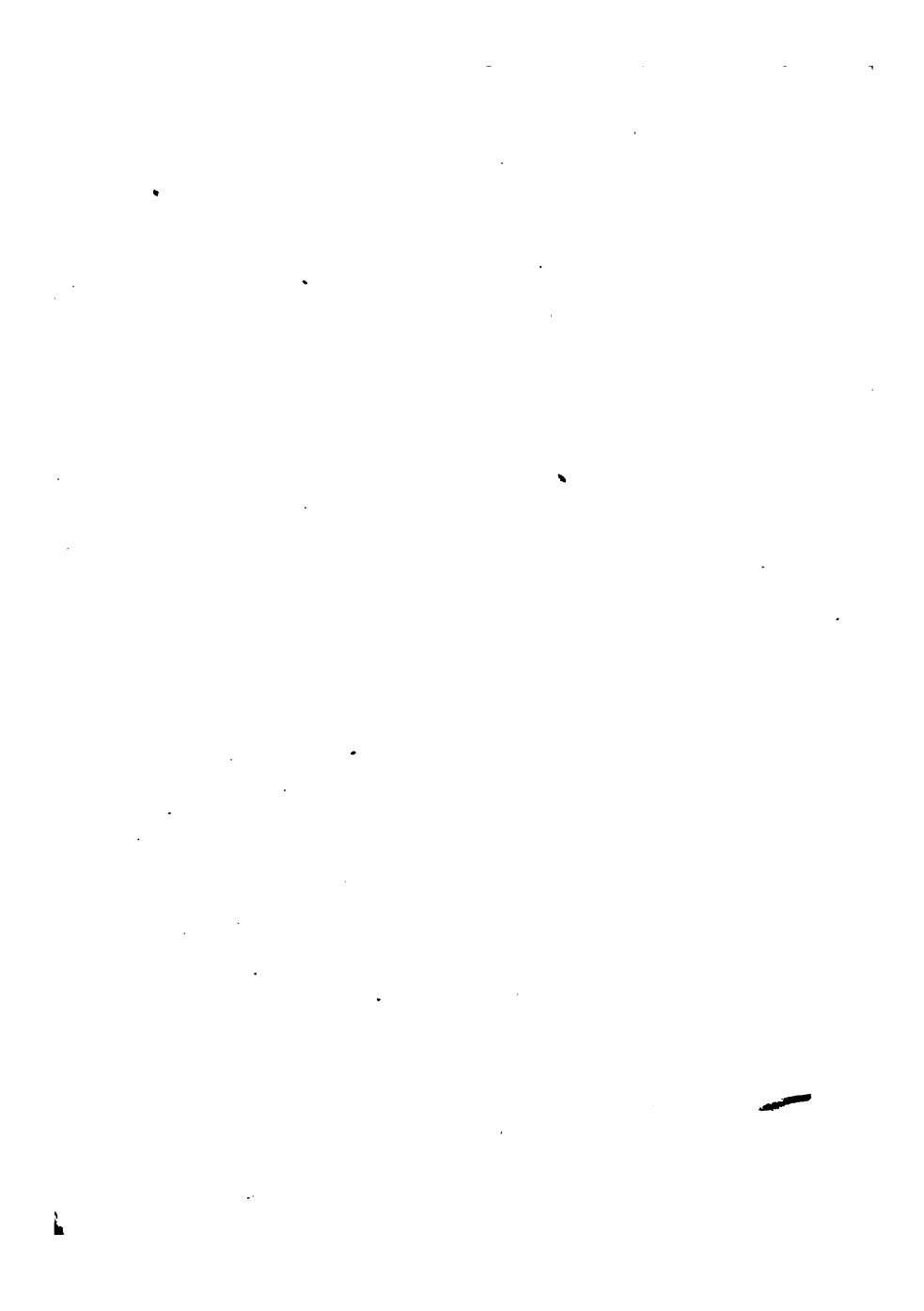
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A GREEK PRIMER

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A GREEK PRIMER

FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

IN THAT LANGUAGE

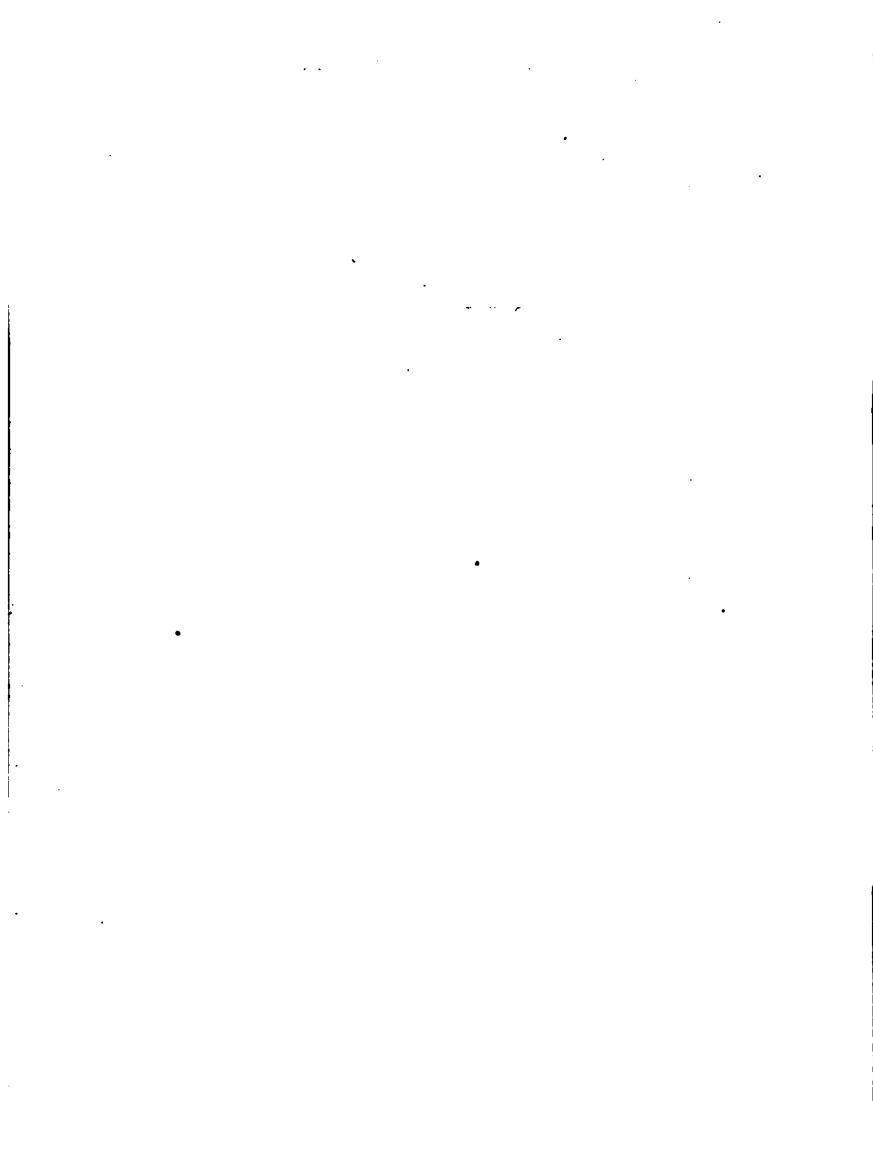


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PREFACE.

THE following pages contain all those portions of the 'Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta in Usus Scholarum' by the same Author, which it was thought would be found most necessary and useful to those who are beginning to learn Greek ; and they appear now in English rather than Latin, in deference to the wishes and representations of many who are engaged in teaching that language.

The numbering of Sections throughout is made to correspond with that of the larger Grammar. And in other respects the Author has not felt himself at liberty to depart from the substance of that work, to which the present abridgment may be regarded as introductory. Not that he is insensible to the force of arguments which may be urged by individual scholars in favor of further change ; but he is still of opinion that the principles laid down in his original Preface are of great weight ; and he requests that those principles may be borne in mind as determining the limits beyond which it would

not, he believes, be desirable to attempt improvement upon a Grammatical System, long established in general and well-nigh universal use among English Schoolmasters. At the same time, however, he wishes to avoid, as far as possible, all unnecessary discrepancy between the arrangements of this work and those of the 'Latin Primer.' On this account, in the Declensions, he has everywhere placed the Vocative and Accusative cases next to the Nominative; and he will be prepared, in future editions, to carry this principle to a further extent, if recommended so to do by competent judges. In other respects, too, communications made to him (through the Publishers), with a view to the improvement of the Primer, will be thankfully received and carefully considered.

It has not been thought necessary to add a Vocabulary, as it is hoped that every Teacher who makes use of this manual, will have in his possession a copy of the complete Grammar, from which (pp. 145-162) he can select examples for the exercise of his Pupils.

C. W.

PERTH, *December*, 1870.

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TABLE . OF EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES OF SUBSTANTIVES.

| | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| Declension. | { | First | ταμίας, κριτής, μουσα, τιμή, φιλία, ημέρα. |
| | { | Second | λόγος, ξύλον, <i>Contracted</i> , νόος, ὁστέον. <i>Attic</i> , λεώς, ἀνώγειων. |
| | | Third, | <i>Simple</i> , σῶμα, τίτάν. <i>Contracted</i> , |
| | { | First Form, | Δημοσθένης, τείχος. |
| | | Second „ | πόλις, πῆχυς, σίναπι, ἄστυ. |
| | | Third „ | βασιλεὺς. |
| | | Fourth „ | αἰδώς, φειδῶ. |
| | | Fifth „ | κέρας. |

EXAMPLES OF ADJECTIVES.

| | | | |
|--------|---|--------|---|
| Class. | { | First | (a) καλὸς, δίκαιος, ἐχθρὸς. (b) χαρίεις. (c) ὀξύς. |
| | { | Second | (a) ἀθάνατος. (b) ἀληθής. (c) εὐχαρίς. (d) ἄρσσην. (e) σώφρων. (f) εὖνους. (g) δίπηχυς. (h) ἱλεως. |
| | | Third | πένης. |

EXAMPLES OF VERBS IN ω.

| | | | |
|--------------|---|--------|---|
| Conjugation. | { | First | τέρπω, λείβω, γράφω, τύπτω. |
| | { | Second | πλέκω, λέγω, βρέχω, τάσσω, -ττω. |
| | | Third | ἀνύτω, ἱρείδω, πείθω, φράζω. |
| | | Fourth | ἀγγέλλω, νέμω, κρίνω, σπείρω. |
| | | Fifth | τίω, παύω. <i>Contracted</i> , τιμάω, φιλέω, χρυσόω. |

EXAMPLES OF VERBS IN μι.

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------|---------|--------|-----------|
| Form. | { | First | ἵστημι. | Third | δίδωμι. |
| | { | Second | τίθημι. | Fourth | δείκνυμι. |

A GREEK PRIMER.

THE LETTERS.

§ 1. IN Greek there are twenty-four Letters :—

| Letter. | | Name. | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| A α | ἄλφα | Alpha | a |
| B β | βῆτα | Beta | b |
| Γ γ | γάμμα | Gamma | g |
| Δ δ | δέλτα | Delta | d |
| E ε | εἰ ψιλόν | Epsilon | e short |
| Z ζ | ζῆτα | Zeta | z |
| H η | ἦτα | Ēta | e long |
| Θ θ | θῆτα | Thēta | th |
| I ι | ἰῶτα | Iōta | i |
| K κ | κάππα | Kappa | k, c |
| Λ λ | λάμβδα | Lambda | l |
| M μ | μῦ | Mu | m |
| N ν | νῦ | Nu | n |
| Ξ ξ | ξί | Xi | x |
| O ο | ὀ μικρόν | Omicron | o little |
| Π π | πί | Pi | p |
| Ρ ρ | ῥῶ | Rho | r, rh |
| Σ σ s | σίγμα | Sigma | s |
| T τ | ταῦ | Tau | t |
| Υ υ | υἰ ψιλόν | Upsilon | u, y |
| Φ φ | φί | Phi | ph |
| Χ χ | χί | Chi | ch |
| Ψ ψ | ψί | Psi | ps |
| Ω ω | ὦ μέγα | Omēga | o great |

(a) Sigma is the only letter that has two forms besides the capital. When it occurs at the beginning or middle of a word it is written thus, σ; when at the end of a word thus, s: as in σοφός *a wise man*.

(b) When the letter γ comes before γ , κ , χ , ξ , it is pronounced as ν , as in *ἄγγελος a messenger*, *συγκοπή Syncope*, *Ἀγχίσις Anchises*, *Σφίγξ Sphinx*.

(c) The syllable $\tau\iota$ before a vowel, as in *Γαλατία Galatia*, is, contrary to the Latin usage, pronounced hard.

The Letters are either Vowels or Consonants.

§ 2. There are seven Vowels:— α , ϵ , η , ι , \omicron , υ , ω , which may be divided into three classes, viz.

ϵ , \omicron , short, as *πένης poor*, *πόνος labour*.

η , ω , long, as *τίμη honour*, *τύπτω I strike*.

α , ι , υ , either short or long, as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\tilde{\alpha} \text{ a body, } \eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha \text{ a day.} \\ \mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota \text{ honey, } \kappa\rho\eta\nu\acute{\iota}\varsigma \text{ a foundation.} \\ \gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{\iota} \text{ sweet, } \delta\mu\upsilon\mu\iota \text{ I swear.} \end{array} \right.$

When two vowels come together and the latter of the two is either ι or υ , they form a *proper* diphthong. Of these there are eight:— $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\upsilon\iota$, $\eta\upsilon$.

To these may be added the three *improper* diphthongs, $\alpha\eta$, $\eta\varphi$, $\varphi\iota$, that is, with ι , the latter vowel (unless when capital letters are used) written underneath, and not at the side; so that although they have the power of diphthongs, the latter of the two vowels appears to be omitted.

A vowel or syllable is called *pure*, when another vowel or diphthong immediately precedes it, as in *σοφία wisdom*, α is pure; in *δίκαιος a just man*, $\omicron\varsigma$ is pure.

§ 3. Consonants are of two classes, Simple, and Double or Compound.

(a) There are fourteen Simple.

1. Four liquids, or half-vowels, λ , μ , ν , ρ .

2. Nine mutes, that is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{three, thin} \quad \pi \quad \kappa \quad \tau \\ \text{three, middle} \quad \beta \quad \gamma \quad \delta \\ \text{three, aspirated} \quad \phi \quad \chi \quad \theta. \end{array} \right.$

3. One, a kind of half-vowel or aspirate, σ , s .

Of these some are so connected with one another that they may be interchanged in the Declensions of Nouns and Conjugations of Verbs,

| | | | | | | |
|------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| viz. | π | β | ϕ | } which are called | { | the b sounds or Labials; |
| | κ | γ | χ | | | " c " Gutturals; |
| | τ | δ | θ | | | " d " Linguals. |

(δ) There are three Double Consonants, ζ , ξ , ψ , which are compounded of s and one of the mutes, namely, ζ from δs or $\sigma\delta$; ξ from κs , γs , or χs ; ψ from πs , βs , or ϕs . ζ also is sometimes made up of γ , χ , $\gamma\gamma$, with s .

THE DIALECTS.

§ 4. IN Greek there are four principal Dialects or modes of speaking; three according to the number of the three chief tribes in Greece, viz. Doric, Aeolic, and Ionic: from this last came the fourth, the Attic, which was used by the Athenians as descendants of the Ionic race.

BREATHINGS, ACCENTS, AND STOPS.

THE following rules are to be observed in writing and reading Greek.

§ 5. Every vowel—and the single consonant ρ —placed at the beginning of a word is pronounced with a breathing, as the mark placed above it shows.

The Breathing is of two sorts, soft and hard.

1. The soft is marked thus ($'$), as in $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega s$ a mountain.

2. The hard, which has the same power as the Latin letter H (and formerly used to be written in the same manner), is marked thus ($'$), as in $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega s$ a boundary, $\acute{\eta}\rho\omega s$ a hero.

In diphthongs the breathing is put over the latter of the two vowels, as in $\epsilon\upsilon\theta\upsilon s$ immediately, $\sigma\iota\omega s$ such.

All words beginning with *ν* or *ρ* have the hard breathing, as *ὕδωρ water*, *ῥήτωρ an orator*.

§ 6. In Greek nearly every word has an accent marked on it, which is placed over the vowels; but in diphthongs over the latter vowel.

There are two Accents, acute (´) and circumflex (˘). But the acute at the end of a word, unless it comes immediately before a stop, is written thus (ˊ).

The accent cannot be placed further back than the last syllable but two, if it be acute, nor further back than the last syllable but one, if a circumflex.

§ 7. The Stops are the same as in English, except that in Greek this stop (·) is equivalent to both a colon and semicolon in English; that a mark of interrogation is written thus (;), and that there is no mark of exclamation.

ELISION, CONTRACTION, CRASIS, &c.

THE Greeks, and especially the Athenians, used, in speaking, to avoid the hiatus (that is, the coming together of two or more vowels) as much as possible, more especially in poetry; and they did so in the three following ways: either by eliding one of the two vowels, or by contracting them into one, or else by interposing the consonant *ν* between them.

§ 8. Elision occurs when the last vowel of one word is *struck out* before the first vowel of another, and is marked by an apostrophe (´), as *κατ' αὐτὸν* for *κατὰ αὐτὸν according to him*.

§ 9. Contraction occurs when two syllables in the same word are contracted into one, either by the vowels remaining unchanged, as *τείχεϊ, τείχει to a wall*, *ἡχοῖ, ἡχοῖ to*

a sound; or when there is a change in one or both of the vowels, as *τριήρεις*, *τριήρεις triremes*, *ἄστυα*, *ἄστυ cities*; or when one is struck out, as *φιλέω*, *φιλῶ I love*, *βότρυες*, *βότρυς bunches of grapes*.

§ 10. Crasis, or *Mixing* (the mark of which, called *Coronis*, is the same as that of the soft breathing), is when two syllables in different words are so contracted that they become one word, the contracted syllable being always long; as *καὶ ἔλεγον*, by crasis *καἔλεγον* and *they were saying*; *ὁ αὐτός*, *αὐτός the same*; *τοὶ ἅπα*, *τᾶπα nevertheless indeed*; *ἐγὼ οἶδα*, *ἐγὼδα I know*.

If crasis occurs with an aspirated vowel when a thin consonant precedes, the latter is changed into its cognate aspirated consonant, as *καὶ ἕτερος*, *χάτερος* and *another*; *ὅτου ἔνεκα*, *δοῦνεκα* *because*.

§ 11. To Dative Plurals, and third persons of Verbs ending in *ε* or *ι*, and to certain Adverbs, if a vowel or diphthong follows, a *ν* is very often added, as *λέουσιν ἐκείνοις* *to those lions*; *ἔτυπεν αὐτὸν* *he was striking him*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. NOUN.

Substantive
with Substantive
Pronouns.

Adjective
with the Article, Adjective
Pronouns, and Participles
of Verbs.

2. THE VERB.

3. PARTICLES.

Conjunction.

Preposition.

Adverb.

Interjection.

DECLENSION OF WORDS.

THE NOUN.

• § 12. NOUNS, whether Substantive or Adjective, are for the most part declined in the same manner.

There are three Numbers,—Singular, Dual, and Plural.

There are five Cases,—Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, and Dative, of which all except the Nominative are called *oblique*.

There are three Genders,—Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

General Rules.

All Neuter Nouns have the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative the same in all numbers.

The Genitive Plural always ends in *ων*.

The Dative Singular always ends in *ι*, which, however, is generally *subscript*, i. e. written underneath.

THE ARTICLE.

§ 13. THE ARTICLE is *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, the*, and is thus declined:—

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plural.</i> | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| M. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. | M. | F. | N. |
| N. <i>ὁ</i> | <i>ἡ</i> | <i>τὸ</i> | | | | N. <i>οἱ</i> | <i>αἱ</i> | <i>τὰ</i> |
| A. <i>τὸν</i> | <i>τὴν</i> | <i>τὸ</i> | <i>τὸ</i> | <i>τὰ</i> | <i>τὸ</i> | A. <i>τοὺς</i> | <i>ταῖς</i> | <i>τὰ</i> |
| G. <i>τοῦ</i> | <i>τῆς</i> | <i>τοῦ</i> | | | | G. <i>τῶν</i> | <i>τῶν</i> | <i>τῶν</i> |
| D. <i>τῷ</i> | <i>τῇ</i> | <i>τῷ</i> | <i>τοῖν</i> | <i>ταῖν</i> | <i>τοῖν</i> | D. <i>τοῖς</i> | <i>ταῖς</i> | <i>τοῖς</i> |

§ 14. NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

THERE are Three Declensions of Substantives, of which the first and second are *parisyllabic*, that is, *do not increase in the*

Genitive case; but the third is *imparisyllabic*, that is, *does increase in the Genitive*.

§ 15. THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The First Declension has four terminations; as and *ης* masculine, as *ὁ ταμίας the steward*, *ὁ κριτής the judge*; and *α* and *η* feminine, as *ἡ μούσα the muse*, *ἡ τιμή the honour*.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| N. ταμίας | N.V.A. ταμιά | N. ταμίαι |
| V. ταμιά | G.D. ταμίαν | V. ταμίαι |
| A. ταμίαν | | A. ταμίᾱς |
| G. ταμίου | | G. ταμιῶν |
| D. ταμίᾱ | | D. ταμίαις. |

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| N. κριτής | N.V.A. κριτᾶ | N. κριταί |
| V. κριτᾶ | G.D. κριταίν | V. κριταί |
| A. κριτήν | | A. κριτᾱς |
| G. κριτοῦ | | G. κριτῶν |
| D. κριτῇ | | D. κριταῖς. |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> N.V. μούσᾱ | A. μούσᾱν | G. μούσης | D. μούσῃ. |
| N.V. τιμῇ | A. τιμῇν | G. τιμῆς | D. τιμῇ. |

The Dual and Plural of these follow the masculine forms.

§ 16. If, however, the final *α* in feminine nouns have a vowel or *ρ* going before it, the *α* is not changed into *η*, but is kept through all the cases in the Singular; as in *ἡ φιλία friendship*; *ἡ ἡμέρα the day*, which are thus declined:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> N.V. φιλία | A. φιλίαν | G. φιλίας | D. φιλίᾱ. |
| N.V. ἡμέρα | A. ἡμέραν | G. ἡμέρας | D. ἡμέρᾱ. |

§ 17. THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The Second Declension has two terminations, *ος* and *ον*; words in *ος* are of the masc., fem., and common genders, as *ὁ λόγος the word*, *ἡ νόσος the disease*, *ὁ καὶ ἡ θεὸς the God or Goddess*; and words in *ον* of the neuter, as *τὸ ξύλον the wood*.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| N. λόγος | N.V.A. λόγῳ | N. λόγοι |
| V. λόγε | G.D. λόγοις | V. λόγοι |
| A. λόγον | | A. λόγους |
| G. λόγου | | G. λόγων |
| D. λόγῳ | | D. λόγοις. |

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| N.V.A. ξύλον | N.V.A. ξύλῳ | N.V.A. ξύλα |
| G. ξύλου | G.D. ξύλοις | G. ξύλων |
| D. ξύλῳ | | D. ξύλοις. |

§ 18. Nouns in *εος*, *εον*, *οος*, *οον*, are contracted in all their cases, as *ὁ νῶς, νοῦς the mind*; *τὸ ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν the bone*.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Sing.</i> |
|---------------|---------------------|
| N. νῶς, νοῦς | N.V.A. ὀστέον, -οῦν |
| V. νῶε, νοῦ | G. ὀστέου, -οῦ |
| A. νῶον, νοῦν | D. ὀστέῳ, -ῳ |
| G. νῶου, νοῦ | |
| D. νῶφ, νῳ | |

| <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> |
|------------------|--------------------|
| N.V.A. νῶω, νῶ | N.V.A. ὀστέῳ, -ῶ |
| G.D. νῶοις, νοῖν | G.D. ὀστέοις, -οῖν |

| <i>Plural.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| N.V. νῶοι, νοῖ | N.V.A. ὀστέα, -ᾱ |
| A. νῶους, νοῦς | G. ὀστέων, -ῶν |
| G. νῶων, νῶν | D. ὀστέοις, -οῖς. |
| D. νῶοις, νοῖς. | |

§ 19. To the Second Declension belong also certain nouns, for the most part Attic, which end in *ως* and *ων*; those in *ως* being of the masculine and feminine genders, as *ὁ λαὸς the people*, *ἡ θάλασσα the threshing-floor*; and those in *ων* of the neuter gender, as *τὸ ἀνώγειον the upper chamber*.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| N.V. λαὸς | N.V.A. λαὼ | N.V. λαῖ |
| A. λαὼν | G.D. λαῶν | A. λαῶς |
| G. λαὼ | | G. λαῶν |
| D. λαῖ | | D. λαῖς. |
| | | ρ |
| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| N.V.A. ἀνώγειον | N.V.A. ἀνώγειω | N.V.A. ἀνώγειω |
| G. ἀνώγειω | G.D. ἀνώγειων | G. ἀνώγειων |
| D. ἀνώγειω | | D. ἀνώγειως. |

§ 20. THE THIRD DECLENSION.

The Third Declension is imparisyllabic, and has many terminations; of which *α*, *ι*, *υ* are neuter, as *τὸ σῶμα the body*. The rest, for the most part, are masculine or feminine, as *ὁ Τιτάν the Titan*, *ἡ χεὶρ the hand*.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| N.V.A. σῶμα | N.V.A. σώματε | N.V.A. σώματα |
| G. σώματος | G.D. σωμάτων | G. σωμάτων |
| D. σώματι | | D. σώμασι. |
| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| N.V. Τιτάν | N.V.A. Τιτᾶνε | N.V. Τιτᾶνες |
| A. Τιτᾶνα | G.D. Τιτάνων | A. Τιτᾶνας |
| G. Τιτᾶνος | | G. Τιτάνων |
| D. Τιτᾶνι | | D. Τιτᾶσι. |

The irregular noun ἡ ναῦς *a ship*, is thus declined :—

| Sing. | | Dual. | | Plural. | |
|---------|------|-------------|------|----------|--------|
| Ion. | Att. | Ion. | Att. | Ion. | Att. |
| N. νηῦς | ναῦς | N.V. A. νῆε | | N. νῆες | |
| V. νηῦ | ναῦ | G.D. νεῶν | | V. νῆες | |
| A. νῆα | ναῦν | | | A. νῆας | ναῦς |
| G. νηὸς | νεῶς | | | G. νηῶν | νεῶν |
| D. νηὶ | | | | D. νηυσὶ | ναυσὶ. |

The remaining forms are—

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Ep. S.</i> νηῦς, νέα, νεδς. | <i>Pl.</i> νέες, νέας, νεῶν, νῆ- and νέ-εσσι. |
| <i>Dor.</i> ναῦς, ναῦν, νᾶδς, νᾶτ. | νάες, νᾶας, νᾶῶν, ναυσὶ „ νάεσσι. |

Also in the *Tragic* writers, the *Doric* forms G. νᾶδς, D. νᾶτ are found; in Herodotus only the *Epic*, except in the Dative singular and plural.

RULES FOR THE THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 21. The Genitive of this Declension is generally formed by adding *τος*, if the noun end in a vowel, as σῶμα, σῶμα-*τος*; if in a consonant, *ος*, as Τῑτᾶν, Τῑτᾶν-*ος*. But after the consonant *ν*, the Genitive often ends in *τος*, as *Ξενοφῶν Xenophon*, *Ξενοφῶν-τος*. In many, however, a further change takes place.

(a) Nouns which end in *ς* either drop the *ς* altogether, as ἥρως *a hero*, ἥρως, or in its place take

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| some τ, as χάρις <i>favour</i> , | Gen. χάριτος, |
| others δ, „ ἐλπίς <i>hope</i> , | „ ἐλπίδος, |
| others θ, „ ὄρνις <i>a bird</i> , | „ ὄρνιθος, |
| others ν, „ Σαλαμίς <i>Salamis</i> , | „ Σαλαμίνος: |

but in others, *τος* is added after *ν*, as ἱμᾶς *a rein*, ἱμάντος.

(b) Those which end in ξ, ψ, that is, κς, γς, χς, or πς, βς, φς, always drop the *ς*; as,

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| κόραξ(κς) <i>a crow</i> , -ακος | λαῖλαψ(πς) <i>a storm</i> , -απος |
| πτέρυξ(γς) <i>a wing</i> , -υγος | χαλψ(βς) <i>iron</i> , -υβος |
| δυνεξ(χς) <i>a clasp</i> , -υχος | κατηλιψ(φς) <i>a ladder</i> , -ιφος. |

There are two of these which form the Genitive in *τος*, viz. *νύξ(ς)* *night*, *νυκτός*, *ἄναξ(ς)* *a king*, *ἄνακτος*.

(c) When a long vowel occurs in the last syllable of the Nominative, it is changed into its relative short one in the Genitive, as *ποιμήν* *a shepherd*, *-έος*; *ῥήτωρ* *a speaker*, *-ορος*; and, *τος* being added after *ν*, as *γέρων* *an old man*, *-οντος*. But there are many exceptions, especially monosyllables, which retain the long vowel, as *θῆρ* *a wild beast*, *θηρός*; *ἀγών* *a contest*, *ἀγῶνος*.

§ 22. The Accusative in imparisyllabic nouns ends in *α*, as *Τιτᾶν*, *Τιτᾶνα*; unless the noun be of the neuter gender, when it is the same as the Nominative; as *τὸ πῦρ* *fire*, nom. and acc.

§ 23. The Vocative is generally the same as the Nominative; but there are exceptions, e.g. :—

(a) Nouns in *ηρ*, *ωρ*, and *ων*, which shorten the vowel in the oblique cases, retain the short vowel in the Vocative, as *μήτηρ* *-eros* *a mother*, *ὦ μήτερ*; *ῥήτωρ* *-oros* *a speaker*, *ὦ ῥήτορ*; *γέρων* *-ontos* *an old man*, *ὦ γέρον*.

(b) Nouns in *ις* and *υς* form their Vocatives by throwing away *ς*, as *θαῖς* *Thais*, *ὦ θαῖ*; *βότρυς* *a bunch of grapes*, *ὦ βότρυ*.

(c) Nouns in *ας*, Gen. *-αντος*, form their Vocatives in *αν*; as *Αἴας* *Ajax*, *-αντος*, *ὦ Αἴαν*; *γίγας* *a giant*, *ὦ γίγαν*: some also drop the *ν*, as *ὦ Πολυδάμᾳ* *Polydamas*.

§ 24. The Dative Plural may be formed from the Dative Singular by inserting *σ* before the final *ι*, as

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <i>ῥήτωρ</i> | <i>-ορι</i> | <i>-ορσι</i> | <i>λαῖλαψ</i> | <i>-απι</i> | <i>-α(πσ)ψι</i> |
| <i>βότρυς</i> | <i>-υι</i> | <i>-ῦσι</i> | <i>κόραξ</i> | <i>-ακι</i> | <i>-α(κσ)ξι</i> : |

and by dropping the δ , θ , ν , τ , of the Dative Singular, as

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| ἑλπίς | -ίδι | -ίσι | τίτάν | -ᾶνι | -ᾶσι |
| ὄρνις | -ῖθι | -ῖσι | σῶμα | -ᾶτι | -ᾶσι. |

But if the Dative Singular be formed with $\nu\tau$, $\nu\theta$, they are both thrown away, and the preceding vowel, if it be o , is changed into the diphthong ou ; but if it be a or ϵ it is not changed, but is always long, as

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| γέρων <i>an old man</i> , | -οντι -ουσι | γίγας <i>a giant</i> , | -αντι -ᾶσι. |
| ἔλμυς <i>a worm</i> , | -ωθι, -ῖσι | | |

CONTRACTED NOUNS

OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Many nouns which belong to this declension undergo contraction, of which there are *five forms*.

§ 25. The First Form of Contracted Nouns has two terminations, $\eta\varsigma$ and $o\varsigma$; $\eta\varsigma$ of the masculine gender, and only of proper names, as δ Δημοσθένης *Demosthenes*; and $o\varsigma$ of the neuter gender, as τὸ τεῖχος *the wall*.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Sing.</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| N. Δημοσθένης | N.V.A. τεῖχος |
| V. Δημοσθένης | G. τείχεος, -ους |
| A. Δημοσθέnea, -η | D. τείχεϊ, -ει |
| G. Δημοσθέneos, -ους | |
| D. Δημοσθέnei, -ει. | |
| | <i>Dual.</i> |
| | N.V.A. τείχεε, -η |
| | G.D. τειχέου, -οῖν |
| | <i>Plural.</i> |
| | N.V.A. τείχεα, -η |
| | G. τειχέων, -ῶν |
| | D. τείχεσι. |

§ 26. The Second Form of Contracted Nouns has four terminations, *is*, *i*, *us* and *u*; *is* and *us* of the masculine or feminine gender, as ἡ πόλις *the state*, ὁ πῆχυς *the fore-arm*; and *i* and *u* of the neuter gender, as τὸ σινάπι *the mustard*, τὸ ἄστυ *the city*.

Sing.

- N. πόλις
V. πολῖ
A. πόλιν
G. πόλεως, γαρ. -εως
D. πόλει, -ει

Dual.

- N.V.A. πόlee
G.D. πολέοιν

Plural.

- N.V. πόlees, -eis
A. πόleas, -eis
G. πόλεων
D. πόλεσι.

Sing.

- N.V.A. σινάπι
G. σινάπεος, γαρ. -εως
D. σινάπῃ, -ει

Dual.

- N.V.A. σινάπee
G.D. σινάπέοιν

Plural.

- N.V.A. σινάπεα, -η
G. σινάπέων
D. σινάπεσι.

Sing.

- N. πῆχυς
V. πῆχyu
A. πῆχυν
G. πήχεος, οἱ -εως
D. πήχεϊ, -ει

Dual.

- N.V.A. πήχee
G.D. πηχέοιν

Plural.

- N.V. πήchees, -eis
A. πήcheas, -eis
G. πήχεων
D. πήχεσι.

Sing.

- N.V.A. ἄστυ
G. ἄστεος, γαρ. -εως
D. ἄστῃ, -ει

Dual.

- N.V.A. ἄστεe
G.D. ἀστέοιν

Plural.

- N.V.A. ἄστεα, -η
G. ἀστέων
D. ἄστεσι.

§ 27. The Third Form of Contracted Nouns has one termination, *eus*, of the masculine gender; as *ὁ βασιλεὺς the king*.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| N. βασιλεὺς | N. βασιλείες, -εῖς and -ῆς |
| V. βασιλεῦ | V. βασιλείες, -εῖς |
| A. βασιλεῖα, -ῇ | A. βασιλεῖας, -εῖς |
| G. βασιλείος, -έως | G. βασιλείων |
| D. βασιλεῖ, -εῖ | D. βασιλεῦσι |
| <i>Dual.</i> | |
| N.V.A. βασιλέε | G.D. βασιλείουν. |

§ 28. The Fourth Form of Contracted Nouns has two terminations, *ως* and *ω*, both of the feminine gender; as *ἡ αἰδὼς modesty*, *ἡ φειδῶ parsimony*.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Sing.</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|
| N. αἰδὼς | N. φειδῶ |
| V. αἰδοί | V. φειδοί |
| A. αἰδέα, -ῶ | A. φειδέα, -ῶ |
| G. αἰδέος, -οῦς | G. φειδέος, -οῦς |
| D. αἰδέϊ, -οῖ. | D. φειδέϊ, -οῖ. |

Nouns of this class have no Dual or Plural.

§ 29. The Fifth Form of Contracted Nouns has one termination, *as*, of the neuter gender; as *τὸ κέρας the horn*. But nouns of this kind are partly declined as simples, that is, without contraction.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| N.V.A. κέρας | | | |
| G. κέρασος | <i>Ion.</i> κέραος | <i>Att.</i> κέρως | |
| D. κέρατι | — κέραϊ | — κέρῃ | |
| <i>Dual.</i> | | | |
| N.V.A. κέρατε | — κέραε | — κέρα | |
| G.D. κεράτου | — κεράουν | — κερῶν | |
| <i>Plural.</i> | | | |
| N.V.A. κέρατα | — [κέρῃ] | — κέρα | |
| G. κεράτων | — κεράων | — κερῶν | |
| D. [κεράτεσι] | — κεράεσι | — κέρασι. | |

NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

ADJECTIVES, as in Latin, are divided into three classes, according as their three genders are represented by three, by two, or by one termination.

Participles are declined like Adjectives of three terminations.

§ 30. Adjectives of three terminations are of five kinds.

(1) Those ending in *os, η, ον*; as *καλός, -ή, -όν, honourable*. But if *os* has a vowel or *ρ* immediately preceding it, the feminine ends in *a*, as *δίκαιος, ᾱ, ον, just*; *ἐχθρός, -ᾱ, -όν, hostile*.

Sing.

| | M. | F. | N. | | M. | F. | N. | | M. | F. | N. |
|----|--------|------|-----|--|----------|------|-----|--|---------|------|-----|
| N. | καλός, | -ή, | -όν | | δίκαιος, | -α, | -ον | | ἐχθρός, | -ᾱ, | -όν |
| V. | καλεῖ | -ή, | -όν | | δικαίει, | -α, | -ον | | ἐχθρεῖ, | -ᾱ, | -όν |
| A. | καλόν, | -ήν, | -όν | | δικαίον, | -αν, | -ον | | ἐχθρόν, | -ᾱν, | -όν |
| G. | καλοῦ, | -ῆς, | -οῦ | | δικαίου, | -ας, | -ου | | ἐχθροῦ, | -ᾱς, | -οῦ |
| D. | καλῶ, | -ῇ, | -ῶ | | δικαίῳ, | -ᾱ, | -ῳ | | ἐχθρῶ, | -ᾱ, | -ῳ |

Dual.

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---|------|---|------|---|-----|
| N.V.A. | — | ω, | — | α, | — | ω |
| G.D. | — | οιν, | — | αιν, | — | οιν |

Plural.

| | | | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|
| N.V. | — | οι, | — | αι, | — | α |
| A. | — | ους, | — | ας, | — | α |
| G. | — | ων, | — | ων, | — | ων |
| D. | — | οις, | — | αις, | — | οις. |

(2) Those ending in *εις, εσσα, εν*, as *χαρίεις graceful*.

Sing.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| N. <i>χαρίεις</i> | <i>χαρίεσσα</i> | <i>χαρίεν</i> |
| V. <i>χαρίεν</i> | <i>χαρίεσσα</i> | <i>χαρίεν</i> |
| A. <i>χαρίεντα</i> | <i>χαρίεσσαν</i> | <i>χαρίεν</i> |
| G. <i>χαρίεντος</i> | <i>χαρίεσσης</i> | <i>χαρίεντος</i> |
| D. <i>χαρίεντι</i> | <i>χαρίεσση</i> | <i>χαρίεντι</i> |

Dual.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| N.V.A. <i>χαρίεντε</i> | <i>χαρίεσσῶ</i> | <i>χαρίεντε</i> |
| G.D. <i>χαρίέντων</i> | <i>χαρίέσσαιν</i> | <i>χαρίέντων</i> |

Plural.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| N.V. <i>χαρίεντες</i> | <i>χαρίεσσαι</i> | <i>χαρίεντα</i> |
| A. <i>χαρίεντάς</i> | <i>χαρίεσσᾶς</i> | <i>χαρίεντα</i> |
| G. <i>χαρίέντων</i> | <i>χαρίεσσῶν</i> | <i>χαρίέντων</i> |
| D. <i>χαρίεσι</i> | <i>χαρίέσαις</i> | <i>χαρίεσι.</i> |

(3) Those ending in *ὄς, εἶα, ὄ, as ὀξὺς sharp*.

Sing.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| N. <i>ὀξὺς</i> | <i>ὀξεῖᾰ</i> | <i>ὀξὺ</i> |
| V. <i>ὀξὺ</i> | <i>ὀξεῖᾰ</i> | <i>ὀξὺ</i> |
| A. <i>ὀξύν</i> | <i>ὀξεῖᾰν</i> | <i>ὀξὺ</i> |
| G. <i>ὀξέος</i> | <i>ὀξεῖᾰς</i> | <i>ὀξέος</i> |
| D. <i>ὀξεῖ, -εῖ</i> | <i>ὀξεῖᾰ</i> | <i>ὀξεῖ, -εῖ</i> |

Dual.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| N.V.A. <i>ὀξέε</i> | <i>ὀξεῖᾰ</i> | <i>ὀξέε</i> |
| G.D. <i>ὀξέοιν</i> | <i>ὀξεῖαιν</i> | <i>ὀξέοιν</i> |

Plural.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| N.V. <i>ὀξέες, -εῖς</i> | <i>ὀξεῖαι</i> | <i>ὀξέαι</i> |
| A. <i>ὀξέας, -εῖς</i> | <i>ὀξεῖᾰς</i> | <i>ὀξέαι</i> |
| G. <i>ὀξέων</i> | <i>ὀξεῖῶν</i> | <i>ὀξέων</i> |
| D. <i>ὀξέσι</i> | <i>ὀξεῖαις</i> | <i>ὀξέσι.</i> |

(4) Two in *as*, ἀνᾶ, ἄν; μέλας *black*, and τάλas *miserable*.

Sing.

| | | |
|------------|----------|---------|
| N. μέλας | μέλαινα | μέλαν |
| V. μέλαν | μέλαινα | μέλαν |
| A. μέλανα | μέλαιναν | μέλαν |
| G. μέλανος | μελαίνης | μέλανος |
| D. μέλανι | μελαίῃη | μέλανι |

Dual.

| | | |
|---------------|----------|---------|
| N.V.A. μέλανε | μελαῖνᾱ | μέλανε |
| G.D. μελάνου | μελαίνων | μελάνου |

Plural.

| | | |
|------------|----------|---------|
| N.V. μέλας | μέλαινα | μέλανα |
| A. μέλας | μελαῖνας | μέλανα |
| G. μελάνων | μελαίνων | μελάνων |
| D. μέλασι | μελαίνας | μέλασι. |

(5) One only in *as*, ασα, αν; πᾶς *every, all*, with its compounds ἄπας, σύμπας, etc.

Sing.

| | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| N.V. πᾶς | πᾶσα | πᾶν |
| A. πάντα | πᾶσαν | πᾶν |
| G. παντός | πάσης | παντός |
| D. παντὶ | πάσῃ | παντὶ |

Dual.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| N.V.A. πάντε | πάσα | πάντε |
| G.D. πάντοι | πάσαι | πάντοι |

Plural.

| | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| N.V. πάντες | πᾶσαι | πάντα |
| A. πάντας | πάσας | πάντα |
| G. πάντων | πασῶν | πάντων |
| D. πᾶσι | πάσαις | πᾶσι. |

There are two irregular Adjectives in *us* and *as*, *πολὺς* *many*, and *μέγας* *great*, which are declined, for the most part, as if they were *πολλὸς* and *μέγας*; thus—

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| N. πολὺς, | πολλή, | πολὺ | μέγας, | μεγάλη, | μέγα |
| A. πολὺν, | πολλήν, | πολὺ | μέγαν, | μεγάλην, | μέγα |
| G. πολλοῦ, | πολλῆς, | πολλοῦ | μεγάλου, | μεγάλης, | μεγάλου |
| D. πολλῷ, | πολλῇ, | πολλῷ. | μεγάλῳ, | μεγάλῃ, | μεγάλῳ. |

And so in the Plural—

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------|----------|----------|--------|
| N. πολλοί, | πολλαί, | πολλά | μέγαλοι, | μέγαιαι, | μέγαλα |
| etc., | etc. | | etc., | etc. | |

§ 31. Adjectives of two terminations in the Nom. and mostly in the Accus. (but in Gen. and Dat. of only one), are of eight kinds.

(1) Almost all compound Adjectives ending in *os*, and some others (especially those ending in *imos*) which form their Neuter in *-on*, as

ὁ and ἡ ἀθάνατος *immortal*, τὸ ἀθάνατον,
ὁ and ἡ δόκιμος *approved*, τὸ δόκιμον.

These are declined all through like *καλός*, except that they have no distinct feminine forms.

(2) Adjectives ending in *ης*, which form their Neuter in *es*, as *ἀληθής* *true*.

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> | N. ὁ and ἡ ἀληθής, | τὸ ἀληθές |
| | V. ἀληθές | |
| | A. τὸν and τὴν ἀληθέα -ῃ, | τὸ ἀληθές |
| | G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀληθέος -οῦς | |
| | D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ ἀληθεῖ -εῖ | |

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Dual.</i> | N.V.A. τὼ, τὰ, τὼ ἀληθείε |
| | G.D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν ἀληθείων -οῖν |

Plural. N.V. οἱ and αἱ ἀληθείες -εῖς, τὰ ἀληθέα -ῇ

A. τοὺς and τὰς ἀληθείας -εῖς, τὰ ἀληθέα -ῇ

G. τῶν ἀληθέων -ῶν

D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς ἀληθείσι.

(3) Adjectives ending in *ις*, which form their Neuter in *ι*, as *εὐχαρις gracious*.

Sing. N. ὁ and ἡ εὐχαρις, τὸ εὐχαρι

A. τὸν and τὴν εὐχαριν, τὸ εὐχαρι

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ εὐχάριτος

D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ εὐχάριτι.

Almost all Adjectives of this kind are compounds, and are declined like the Substantives from which they are derived, except that the Masculine and Feminine of the Accusative always end in *ιν*.

(4) Adjectives ending in *ην*, which form their Neuter in *εν*, as *ἄρσην masculine*.

Sing. N. ὁ and ἡ ἄρσην, τὸ ἄρσεν

A. τὸν and τὴν ἄρσενα, τὸ ἄρσεν

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἄρσενος

D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ ἄρσενι.

(5) Adjectives ending in *ων*, which form their Neuter in *ον*, as *σώφρων temperate*.

Sing. N. ὁ and ἡ σώφρων, τὸ σῶφρον

A. τὸν and τὴν σῶφρονα, τὸ σῶφρον

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ σῶφρονος

D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ σῶφρονι.

(6) Adjectives ending in *ους*, which form their Neuter in *ουν*, as *εὔνους benevolent*.

Sing. N. ὁ and ἡ εὔνους, τὸ εὖνουν

A. τὸν, τὴν, τὸ εὖνουν

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ εὖνους

D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ εὖνῳ.

(7) Compound Adjectives ending in *es*, which form their Neuter in *u*, as *δέσπηχες two cubits long*.

- Sing.* N. *ὁ* and *ἡ* *δέσπηχες*, τὸ *δέσπηχε*
 A. τὸν and τὴν *δέσπηχον*, τὸ *δέσπηχον*
 G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ *δεσπήχους*
 D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ *δεσπήχει*.

(8) Attic Adjectives ending in *es*, which form their Neuter in *ων*, as *ἰλεως propitious*.

- Sing.* N. *ὁ* and *ἡ* *ἰλεως*, τὸ *ἰλεων*
 A. τὸν, τὴν, τὸ *ἰλεον*
 G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ *ἰλεω*
 D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ *ἰλεω*.

§ 32. Adjectives of one termination (but in the Accusative, of two) have many endings. The following may be taken as an example:—

N. *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, πένης poor*, G. *πένητος*, D. *πένητι*.

But in A. τὸν, τὴν *πένητα*, τὸ *πένης*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

§ 33. ADJECTIVES in forming their Degrees of Comparison generally add *τερος* for the Comparative, and *τατος* for the Superlative; as *μάκαρ happy*, *μακάρ -τερος*, *μακάρ -τατος*. But further than this,

(a) Adjectives ending in *os*, throw away *s*, as

ἰνδοξος famous, *ἰνδοξό -τερος*, *ἰνδοξό -τατος*.

Moreover, those which have a short penultima change *o* into *ω*, as

φρόνιμος prudent, *-ώτερος*, *-ώτατος*.

(b) Adjectives ending in *eus* omit the *i* of the diphthong, as

χαριεὺς gracious, *χαριέσ -τερος*, *χαριέσ -τατος*.

(c) Adjectives ending in *as* and *ης*, and some of those ending in *vs* (comp. below, § 34) take their Neuter forms, *as*, *es*, and *υ*, instead of the Masculine, as

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>μέλας black,</i> | Neutr. - <i>av</i> , | <i>μελ</i> | <i>άντερος</i> | <i>άντατος</i> |
| <i>εὐσεβής pious,</i> | „ - <i>ēs</i> , | <i>εὐσεβ</i> | <i>έστερος</i> | <i>έστατος</i> |
| <i>εὐρύς broad,</i> | „ - <i>ύ</i> , | <i>εὐρ</i> | <i>ύτερος</i> | <i>ύτατος.</i> |

(d) Adjectives ending in *ων*, besides using the form of the Neuter, insert the syllable *es*, as

εὐδαίμων happy, Neut. -*ov*, *εὐδαιμον -έστερος, -έστατος.*

(e) Adjectives ending in *ξ*, resolve the *ξ* into its original letters, and insert between them either *ε* or *ι*, as

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>ἀφῆλιξ(ks) adult,</i> | <i>ἀφηλικ-έστερος</i> | <i>-έστατος</i> |
| <i>ἀρπαξ(ys) rapacious,</i> | <i>ἀρπαγ-ίστερος</i> | <i>-ίστατος.</i> |

§ 34. Certain Adjectives, especially those ending in *vs*, more commonly form their Comparatives and Superlatives in *ίων*, *ιστος*, as *ἡδὺς sweet*, -*ίων*, -*ιστος*; *κακὸς bad*, -*ίων*, -*ιστος*.

Some ending in *ρος* drop the *ρ* before -*ίων* and -*ιστος*, as

αἰσχροὺς base, *αἰσχίων*, *αἰσχιστος*.

The following are irregular :—

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>ἐλαχὺς small</i> | [* <i>ἐλαχίων</i>] <i>ἐλάσσων</i> | <i>ἐλάχιστος</i> |
| <i>καλὸς [κάλλος]</i> | <i>καλλίων more noble</i> | <i>κάλλιστος</i> |
| <i>μέγας great</i> | <i>μείζων, & Ion. μέζων</i> | <i>μέγιστος</i> |
| <i>πλέος full</i> | <i>πλείων & πλείων more</i> | <i>πλείστος</i> |
| <i>ῥάδιος [* ῥάος, ῥέος]</i> | <i>ῥάων easier</i> | <i>ῥάστος</i> |
| <i>τάχης quick</i> | [<i>ταχίων</i>] <i>θάσσων</i> | <i>τάχιστος</i> |
| * <i>χέρης slender</i> | <i>χείρων worse</i> | <i>χείριςτος.</i> |

§ 35. Comparatives in *ων*, as *ἥσσων less*, are contracted in some of their cases, as

| | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| Sing. Acc. <i>ἥσσονα</i> [- <i>oa</i>] | - <i>ω</i> | Neutr. <i>ἥσσον</i> |
| Plur. N.V. <i>ἥσσονες</i> [- <i>oes</i>] | - <i>ους</i> | „ <i>ἥσσονα</i> [- <i>oa</i>] - <i>ω</i> |
| Acc. <i>ἥσσονας</i> [- <i>oas</i>] | - <i>ους</i> | „ <i>ἥσσονα</i> [- <i>oa</i>] - <i>ω</i> . |

For Comparison of Adverbs, see below, § 97.

§ 36. Numeral Adjectives are either Cardinals or Ordinals.

| | <i>Cardinals.</i> | | | <i>Ordinals.</i> |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|--|------------------|
| 1 α' | εἰς, μία, ἓν | <i>one</i> | | πρῶτος |
| 2 β' | δύο | <i>two</i> | | δεύτερος |
| 3 γ' | τρῆς, τρία | <i>three</i> | | τρίτος |
| 4 δ' | τέσσαρες | <i>four</i> | | τέταρτος |
| 5 ε' | πέντε | <i>five</i> | | πέμπτος |
| 6 ς' | ἕξ | <i>six</i> | | ἕκτος |
| 7 ζ' | ἑπτὰ | <i>seven</i> | | ἑβδομος |
| 8 η' | ὀκτώ | <i>eight</i> | | ὀγδοος |
| 9 θ' | ἐννέα | <i>nine</i> | | ἐννατος |
| 10 ι' | δέκα | <i>ten</i> | | δέκατος |
| 11 ια' | ἑνδεκα | <i>eleven</i> | | ἐνδέκατος |
| 12 ιβ' | δωδεκα | <i>twelve</i> | | δωδέκατος |
| 13 ιγ' | τρίς καὶ δέκα | <i>thirteen</i> | | τρίς καὶ δέκατος |
| 20 κ' | εἴκοσι | <i>twenty</i> | | εἰκοστός |
| 21 κα' | εἴκοσιν εἰς | <i>twenty-one</i> | | εἰκοστός πρῶτος |
| 30 λ' | τριᾶκοντα | <i>thirty</i> | | τριᾶκοστός |
| 40 μ' | τεσσαράκοντα | <i>forty</i> | | τεσσαρακοστός |
| 50 ν' | πεντήκοντα | <i>fifty</i> | | πεντηκοστός |
| 60 ξ' | ἑξήκοντα | <i>sixty</i> | | ἑξηκοστός |
| 70 ο' | ἑβδομήκοντα | <i>seventy</i> | | ἑβδομηκοστός |
| 80 π' | ὀγδοήκοντα | <i>eighty</i> | | ὀγδοηκοστός |
| 90 ϑ' | ἐνενήκοντα | <i>ninety</i> | | ἐνενηκοστός |
| 100 ρ' | ἑκατὸν | <i>one hundred</i> | | ἑκατοστός |
| 200 σ' | διᾱκόσιοι | <i>two hundred</i> | | διᾱκοσιοστός |
| 300 τ' | τριᾱκόσιοι | <i>three hundred</i> | | τριᾱκοσιοστός |
| 400 υ' | τετρακόσιοι | <i>four hundred</i> | | τετρακοσιοστός |
| 500 φ' | πεντακόσιοι | <i>five hundred</i> | | πεντακοσιοστός |
| 600 χ' | ἑξακόσιοι | <i>six hundred</i> | | ἑξακοσιοστός |
| 700 ψ' | ἑπτακόσιοι | <i>seven hundred</i> | | ἑπτακοσιοστός |
| 800 ω' | ὀκτακόσιοι | <i>eight hundred</i> | | ὀκτακοσιοστός |
| 900 Ϡ' | ἐννακόσιοι | <i>nine hundred</i> | | ἐννακοσιοστός |

| <i>Cardinals.</i> | | <i>Ordinals.</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1,000 α χίλιοι | <i>a thousand</i> | χιλιοστός |
| 2,000 β διςχίλιοι | <i>two thousand</i> | διςχιλιοστός |
| 3,000 γ τριςχίλιοι | <i>three thousand</i> | τριςχιλιοστός |
| 10,000 ι μύριοι | <i>ten thousand</i> | μυριοστός |
| 20,000 κ διςμύριοι | <i>twenty thousand</i> | διςμυριοστός |
| 100,000 ρ δεκακισμύριοι | <i>a hundred thousand</i> | δεκακισμυριοστός. |

(a) The first four Cardinals are thus declined :—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|------|--------|-----|-------|
| 1. N. εἷς | μᾶ | ἐν | 2. δύο | and | δύω |
| A. ἕνα | μῶν | ἐν | δύο | | δύω |
| G. ἐνός | μᾶς | ἐνός | δυοῖν | | δυσὶν |
| D. ἐνὶ | μῇ | ἐνὶ | δυοῖν | and | δυσὶ. |

In the same manner as εἷς, its compounds οὐδεὶς and μηδεὶς *none*, are declined ; thus οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν ; and ἀμφω is declined like δύο.

| | | | |
|-------------|------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 3. N. τρεῖς | τρία | 4. τέσσαρες | τέσσαρα |
| A. τρεῖς | τρία | τέσσαρας | τέσσαρα |
| G. τριῶν | | τεσσάρων | |
| D. τρισὶ | | τέσσασι, <i>Poet.</i> τέτρασι. | |

All the Cardinals from five to one hundred are indeclinable ; after a hundred they are declined.

(b) All the Ordinals are declined like Adjectives of the first declension, as πρῶτος, η, ον, *first*.

THE PRONOUN.

PRONOUNS are either Substantival or Adjectival.

§ 37. Substantival Pronouns are

(a) Personal, ἐγὼ *I*, σὺ *thou*, ἐ *him*.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | |
|--------------|-----|----|
| N. ἐγὼ | σὺ | |
| A. ἐμέ, με | σέ | ἐ |
| G. ἐμοῦ, μου | σοῦ | οὗ |
| D. ἐμοί, μοι | σοί | οἱ |

| | | |
|----------------|-------|----------------|
| <i>Dual.</i> | | |
| N.A. νὸς | σφῶ | |
| G.D. νῶν | σφῶν | σφῶν |
| <i>Plural.</i> | | |
| N. ἡμεῖς | ὕμεις | σφέεις N. σφέα |
| A. ἡμᾶς | ὕμᾶς | σφᾶς N. σφέα |
| G. ἡμῶν | ὕμῶν | σφῶν |
| D. ἡμῖν | ὕμιν | σφίσι |

(δ) Reflexive Pronouns (which are derived from Personal Pronouns compounded with the Demonstrative αὐτός), *ἐμαυτὸν myself*, *σεαυτὸν, thyself*, *ἐαυτὸν, contracted σαυτὸν, himself*.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> | | |
| A. ἐμαυτὸν, -ήν | σεαυτὸν, -ήν | ἐαυτὸν, -ήν, -ὸ |
| G. ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς | σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς | ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ |
| D. ἐμαυτῷ, -ῷ | σεαυτῷ, -ῷ | ἐαυτῷ, -ῷ, -ῷ |
| <i>Plural.</i> | | |
| A. ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς, -ὰς | ὕμᾶς αὐτοὺς, -ὰς | ἐαυτοὺς, -ὰς, -ὰ |
| G. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν | ὕμῶν αὐτῶν | ἐαυτῶν, -ῶν, -ῶν |
| D. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς | ὕμιν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς | ἐαυτοῖς, -αῖς, -οῖς. |

(c) Reciprocal Pronoun,

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Dual.</i> | | <i>Plural.</i> |
| A. ἀλλήλω, -α, -ω | | ἀλλήλους, -ας, -α |
| G. } ἀλλήλων, -ων, -οιν | | { ἀλλήλων |
| D. } | | { ἀλλήλοις, -αις, -οις. |

§ 38. Adjectival Pronouns are

(a) Possessive, which are derived from Personal Pronouns, as

ἐμός mine, σός thine, ἡμέτερος ours, ὑμέτερος yours.

(δ) The Relative *ὅς, ἡ, δ* *who, which*, is declined in the same way as the Article, omitting τ.

Sing. N. *ὅς, ἡ, δ.* A. *ὃν, ἣν, δ.* G. *οὗ, ἧς, οὗ, &c.*

(c) The Indefinite *τις* *any one*.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| N. <i>τις</i> <i>τι</i> | N.A. <i>τινε</i> | N. <i>τινες</i> <i>τινα</i> |
| A. <i>τινα</i> <i>τι</i> | G.D. <i>τινων</i> | A. <i>τινας</i> <i>τινα</i> |
| G. <i>τινος</i> or <i>του</i> | | G. <i>τινων</i> |
| D. <i>τινι</i> or <i>τω</i> | | D. <i>τισι</i> . |

(d) Interrogatives, *τις*, with an accent, *who*? *ποιος* of *what sort*? *ὅσος* *how great*? *πότερος* *whether of the two*?

(e) Demonstratives, *ἐκεῖνος* *he*, *οὗτος* *this*, *ὅδε* *this here*, *αὐτός* *himself* (in the oblique cases, *he*), *ὁ αὐτός* *the same*, all which, as well as the Adjective *ἄλλος* *another*, form the Neuter in *ο*, like the Article *ὁ, ἡ, τό*. *Οὗτος* is thus declined:—

| <i>Sing.</i> | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| N. <i>οὗτος</i> | <i>αὕτη</i> | <i>τοῦτο</i> |
| A. <i>τούτον</i> | <i>ταύτην</i> | <i>τοῦτο</i> |
| G. <i>τούτου</i> | <i>ταύτης</i> | <i>τούτου</i> |
| D. <i>τούτῳ</i> | <i>ταύτῃ</i> | <i>τούτῳ</i> |
| <i>Dual.</i> | | |
| N.A. <i>τούτω</i> | <i>ταῦτα</i> | <i>τούτω</i> |
| G.D. <i>τούτων</i> | <i>ταύταιν</i> | <i>τούτων</i> |
| <i>Plural.</i> | | |
| N. <i>οὗτοι</i> | <i>αὗται</i> | <i>ταῦτα</i> |
| A. <i>τούτους</i> | <i>ταύτας</i> | <i>ταῦτα</i> |
| G. <i>τούτων</i> | <i>τούτων</i> | <i>τούτων</i> |
| D. <i>τούτοις</i> | <i>ταύταις</i> | <i>τούτοις</i> . |

THE VERB.

THERE are two classes of Verbs:—

(a) Those ending in *ω*, as *τύπτω* *I strike*.

(b) Those ending in *μι*, as *ἵστημι* *I place*.

§ 39. There are Three Voices,—Active, Middle, and Passive.

The Active and Passive Voices have the same meaning as in Latin ; as *τύπτω* *I strike*, *τύπτομαι* *I am struck*.

The third Voice is called Middle, because it combines the notions of *activity* and *passivity* or *suffering* ; and therefore occupies a middle, or intermediate place between the Active and Passive Voices, as *τύπτομαι* *I strike myself*.

There are, however, some Verbs, which, while they derive their formation partly from the Middle, and partly from the Passive Voice, have a meaning strictly Active, as *δέχομαι* *I receive* ; and so, having *deponed*, or laid aside their proper character, they are, as in Latin, called Deponents.

§ 40. There are Five Moods,—Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Optative, and Infinitive.

VERBS IN Ω.

§ 41. The Moods of Verbs ending in *ω* have, for the most part, Six Tenses. Of these three are called Primary. The other three are called Historical, because they are generally used in History.

The Primary Tenses are, the Present, Future, and Past-Perfect.

The Historical tenses are, the Past-Imperfect, Past-Pluperfect, and the Past-Aorist or Indefinite.

The Aorist and Future have in all Voices two forms, called First and Second. There is also a Third Future in the Passive Voice called the Future-Perfect.

The Imperative and Subjunctive Moods, however, have no Future Tense.

Verbs, like Nouns, have Three Numbers ; and there are Three Persons to each Number ; except that the Dual in the Active Voice has only two Persons.

Both Persons of the Dual in the Primary tenses of the Indicative Mood, and in all the tenses of the Subjunctive Mood, end in *ον*, but in the Historical tenses of the Indicative, and in the Optative Mood, they end in *ην*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense, *τύπτω I strike.*

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τύπτω | τύπτεις | τύπτει |
| <i>Dual.</i> | τύπτετον | τύπτετον |
| <i>Plur.</i> τύπτομεν | τύπτετε | τύπτουσι. |

The Future, *I shall strike.*

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τύψω | τύψεις | τύψει |
| <i>Dual.</i> | τύψετον | τύψετον |
| <i>Plur.</i> τύψομεν | τύψετε | τύψουσι. |

The Circumflexed Future.

-ῶ, -είς, -εί, -είτον, -είτον, -οῦμεν, -είτε, -οῦσι.

The Past-Perfect, *I have struck.*

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τέτυψά | τέτυψās | τέτυψε |
| <i>Dual.</i> | τετύψατον | τετύψατον |
| <i>Plur.</i> τετύψαμεν | τετύψατε | τετύψασι. |

The Past-Imperfect, *I was striking.*

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> ἔτυπτον | ἔτυπτες | ἔτυπτε |
| <i>Dual.</i> | ἐτυπτέτην | ἐτυπτέτην |
| <i>Plur.</i> ἐτύπτομεν | ἐτύπτετε | ἐτυπτον. |

The Past-Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> ἐτετύφειν | ἐτετύφεις | ἐτετύφει |
| <i>Dual.</i> | ἐτετυφείτην | ἐτετυφείτην |
| <i>Plur.</i> ἐτετύφειμεν | ἐτετύφειτε | ἐτετύφεισαν, |

[or, more commonly, -εσαν.

The Past-Aorist II.

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τύπομι | τύποις | τύποι |
| <i>Dual.</i> | τυποίτην | τυποίτην |
| <i>Plur.</i> τύπομεν | τύποιτε | τύποιεν. |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, τύπτειν *to strike*. Future, τύψειν.
 Past-Perf. τετυφέναι. Past-Aor. I. τύψαι. Past-Aor. II. τυπείν.

PARTICIPLES.

The Present, *striking*.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> N.V. τύπτων | τύπτουσα | τύπτον |
| A. τύπτοντα | τύπτουσιν | τύπτον |
| G. τύπτοντος | τυπτούσης | τύπτοντος |
| D. τύπτοντι | τυπτούσῃ | τύπτοντι |
| <i>Dual.</i> N.A. τύπτοντε | τυπτούσᾱ | τύπτοντε |
| G.D. τυπτόντων | τυπτούσαιν | τυπτόντων |
| <i>Plur.</i> N.V. τύπτοντες | τύπτουσαι | τύπτοντα |
| A. τύπτοντας | τυπτούσας | τύπτοντα |
| G. τυπτόντων | τυπτούσων | τυπτόντων |
| D. τύπτουσι | τυπτούσαις | τύπτουσι. |

The Future, *about to strike*.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Sing.</i> N.V. τύψων | τύψουσα | τύψον |
| A. τύψοντα, | and the rest like the Present. | |

The Circumflexed Future.

N. -ῶν, -ούσα, -οῦν, G. -οῦντος, -ούσης, -οῦντος, etc.

The Past-Perfect, *having struck*.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> N.V. τετυφῶς | τετυφυῖᾱ | τετυφός |
| A. τετυφότα | τετυφυῖᾱν | τετυφός |
| G. τετυφότης | τετυφυῖᾱς | τετυφότης |
| D. τετυφότηι | τετυφυῖᾱ | τετυφότηι |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Dual.</i> N.A. | τετυφότε | τετυφνῖᾱ | τετυφότε |
| G.D. | τετυφότου | τετυφνῖαι | τετυφότου |
| <i>Plur.</i> N.V. | τετυφότες | τετυφνῖαι | τετυφότα |
| A. | τετυφότας | τετυφνῖᾱς | τετυφότα |
| G. | τετυφότων | τετυφνῖων | τετυφότων |
| D. | τετυφόσι | τετυφνῖαις | τετυφόσι. |

The Past-Aorist I.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> N.V. | τύψας | τύψᾱσᾶ | τύψᾱν |
| A. | τύψαντα | τύψασᾶν | τύψᾱν |
| G. | τύψαντος | τυψάσης | τύψαντος |
| D. | τύψαντι | τυψάσῃ | τύψαντι |
| <i>Dual.</i> N.A. | τύψαντε | τυψάσα | τύψαντε |
| G.D. | τυψάντου | τυψάσαι | τυψάντου |
| <i>Plur.</i> N.V. | τύψαντες | τύψασαι | τύψαντα |
| A. | τύψαντᾱς | τυψάσᾱς | τύψαντα |
| G. | τυψάντων | τυψασῶν | τυψάντων |
| D. | τύψασι | τυψάσαις | τύψασι. |

The Past-Aorist II.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Sing.</i> N.V. | τυπὼν | τυποῦσα | τυπὼν |
| A. | τυπόντα, | and the rest like the Present. | |

§ 42. MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense, *I strike myself*.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> | τύπτομαι | τύπτει (or -η) | τύπτεται |
| <i>Dual.</i> | τυπτόμεθον | τύπτεσθον | τύπτεσθον |
| <i>Plur.</i> | τυπτόμεθα | τύπτεσθε | τύπτονται. |

The Future, *I shall strike myself.*

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τύψομαι | τύψει (or -η) | τύψεται |
| <i>Dual.</i> τυψόμεθον | τύψεσθον | τύψεσθον |
| <i>Plur.</i> τυψόμεθα | τύψεσθε | τύψονται. |

The Circumflexed Future.

-οῦμαι, -εῖ, -εῖται, -οῦμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθον, -οῦμεθα, -εῖσθε, -οῦνται.

The Past-Perfect, *I have struck.*

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τέτυπα | τέτυπᾱς | τέτυπε |
| <i>Dual.</i> | τετύπατον | τετύπατον |
| <i>Plur.</i> τετύπαμεν | τετύπατε | τετύπασι. |

The Past-Imperfect, *I was striking myself.*

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> ἐτυπτόμην | ἐτύπτου | ἐτύπτετο |
| <i>Dual.</i> ἐτυπτόμεθον | ἐτυπτέσθην | ἐτυπτέσθην |
| <i>Plur.</i> ἐτυπτόμεθα | ἐτύπτεσθε | ἐτύπτοντο. |

The Past-Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> ἐτετύπειν | ἐτετύπεις | ἐτετύπει |
| <i>Dual.</i> | ἐτετυπείτην | ἐτετυπείτην |
| <i>Plur.</i> ἐτετύπειμεν | ἐτετύπειτε | ἐτετύπεισαν, |

[or, more commonly, -εσαν.]

The Past-Aorist I. *I struck myself.*

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> ἐτυψάμην | ἐτύψω | ἐτύψατο |
| <i>Dual.</i> ἐτυψάμεθον | ἐτυψάσθην | ἐτυψάσθην |
| <i>Plur.</i> ἐτυψάμεθα | ἐτύψασθε | ἐτύψαντο. |

The Past-Aorist II. *I struck myself.*

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> ἐτυπόμην | ἐτύπου | ἐτύπετο |
| <i>Dual.</i> ἐτυπόμεθον | ἐτυπέσθην | ἐτυπέσθην |
| <i>Plur.</i> ἐτυπόμεθα | ἐτύπεσθε | ἐτύποντο. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense, *strike thyself*.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τύπτου | τυπτεύσθω |
| <i>Dual.</i> τύπτεσθον | τυπτεύσθων |
| <i>Plur.</i> τύπτεσθε | τυπτεύσθωσαν and τυπτεύσθων. |

The Past-Perfect.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τέτυπε | τετυπέτω |
| <i>Dual.</i> τετύπετον | τετυπέτων |
| <i>Plur.</i> τετύπετε | τετυπέτωσαν. |

The Past-Aorist I.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τύψαι | τυψάσθω |
| <i>Dual.</i> τύψασθον | τυψάσθων |
| <i>Plur.</i> τύψασθε | τυψάσθωσαν and τυψάσθων. |

The Past-Aorist II.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τυπού | τυπέσθω, |
| and the rest like the Present. | |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense, *I may strike myself*.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τύπτωμαι | τύπη | τύπηται |
| <i>Dual.</i> τυπτώμεθον | τύπησθον | τύπησθον |
| <i>Plur.</i> τυπτώμεθα | τύπησθε | τύπνται. |

The Past-Perfect.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τετύπω | τετύπης | τετύπη |
| <i>Dual.</i> | τετύπητον | τετύπητον |
| <i>Plur.</i> τετύπωμεν | τετύπητε | τετύπωσι. |

The Past-Aorist I.

Sing. τύψωμαι τύψη τύψηται,
and the rest like the Present.

The Past-Aorist II.

Sing. τύπωμαι τύπη τύπηται,
and the rest like the Present.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense, *I might strike myself.*

Sing. τυπτοίμην τύπτωο τύπτοιτο
Dual. τυπτοίμεθον τυπτοίσθην τυπτοίσθην
Plur. τυπτοίμεθα τύπτοισθε τύπτοιτο.

The Future.

Sing. τυψοίμην τύψωο τύψοιτο,
and the rest like the Present.

The Past-Perfect.

Sing. τετύποιμι τετύποις τετύποι
Dual. τετυποίτην τετυποίτην
Plur. τετύποιμεν τετύποιτε τετύποιεν.

The Past-Aorist I.

Sing. τυψαίμην τύψαιο τύψαιτο
Dual. τυψαίμεθον τυψαίσθην τυψαίσθην
Plur. τυψαίμεθα τύψαισθε τύψαιντο.

The Past-Aorist II.

Sing. τυποίμην τύποιο τύποιτο,
and the rest like the Present.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Present, <i>τύπτεσθαι.</i> | Future, <i>τύψεσθαι.</i> |
| Past-Perf. <i>τετυπέναι.</i> | Past-Aor. I. <i>τύψασθαι.</i> |
| | Past-Aor. II. <i>τυπέσθαι.</i> |

PARTICIPLES.

| | |
|---|--|
| Present, <i>τυπτόμενος</i> -η -ον, G. -ου -ης -ου. | |
| Future, <i>τυψόμενος</i> -η -ον, like the Present. | |
| Past-Perf. <i>τετυπώς</i> -υῖα -ὺς, „ Perfect Active. | |
| Past-Aor. I. <i>τυψάμενος</i> -η -ον, „ Present. | |
| Past-Aor. II. <i>τυπόμενος</i> -η -ον, „ Present. | |

§ 43. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present like the Present Middle.

The Past-Perfect, *I have been struck.*

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> <i>τέτυμμαι</i> | <i>τέτυψαι</i> | <i>τέτυπται</i> |
| <i>Dual.</i> <i>τετύμμεθον</i> | <i>τέτυφθον</i> | <i>τέτυφθον</i> |
| <i>Plur.</i> <i>τετύμμεθα</i> | <i>τέτυφθε</i> | <i>τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ.</i> |

The Past-Imperfect like the Past-Imperfect Middle.

The Past-Pluperfect, *I had been struck.*

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> <i>ἐτετύμην</i> | <i>ἐτέτυψο</i> | <i>ἐτέτυπτο</i> |
| <i>Dual.</i> <i>ἐτετύμμεθον</i> | <i>ἐτετύφθην</i> | <i>ἐτετύφθην</i> |
| <i>Plur.</i> <i>ἐτετύμμεθα</i> | <i>ἐτέτυφθε</i> | <i>τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.</i> |

The Past-Aorist I. *I was struck.*

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> <i>ἐτύφθην</i> | <i>ἐτύφθης</i> | <i>ἐτύφθη</i> |
| <i>Dual.</i> | <i>ἐτυφθήτην</i> | <i>ἐτυφθήτην</i> |
| <i>Plur.</i> <i>ἐτύφθημεν</i> | <i>ἐτύφθητε</i> | <i>ἐτύφθησαν.</i> |

The Past-Aorist II. *I was struck.*

Sing. ἐτύπην ἐτύπης ἐτύπη,
and the rest like the Past-Aorist I.

The Future I. *I shall be struck.*

Sing. τυφθήσομαι τυφθήσει (or η) τυφθήσεται,
and the rest like the Present.

The Future II. *I shall be struck.*

Sing. τυπήσομαι τυπήσει (or η) τυπήσεται,
and the rest like the Present.

The Paulo-post-Future, *I shall have been struck.*

Sing. τετύψομαι τετύψει (or η) τετύψεται,
and the rest like the Present.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The Present like the Present Middle.

The Past-Perfect.

Sing. τέτυψο τετύφθω
Dual. τέτυφθον τετύφθων
Plur. τέτυφθε τετύφθωσαν and τετύφθων.

The Past-Aorist I.

Sing. τύφθητι τυφθήτω
Dual. τύφθητον τυφθήτων
Plur. τύφθητε τυφθήτωσαν and τυφθέντων.

The Past-Aorist II.

Sing. τύπηθι τυπήτω,
and the rest like the Past-Aorist I.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Present like the Present Middle.

The Past-Perfect.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τετυμμένος | *ὦ | —ῆς | —ῆ |
| <i>Dual.</i> τετυμμένω | | —ῆτον | —ῆτον |
| <i>Plur.</i> τετυμμένοι | ὦμεν | —ῆτε | —ῶσι. |

The Past-Aorist I.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τυφθῶ | τυφθῆς | τυφθῇ |
| <i>Dual.</i> | τύφθητον | τύφθητον |
| <i>Plur.</i> τύφθωμεν | τύφθητε | τύφθωσι. |

The Past-Aorist II.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τυπῶ | τυπῆς | τυπῇ, |
|-------------------|-------|-------|

and the rest like the Past-Aorist I.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

The Present like the Present Middle.

The Past-Perfect.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τετυμμένος | *εἶην | —εἶς | —εἶ |
| <i>Dual.</i> τετυμμένω | | —εἶτην | —εἶτην |
| <i>Plur.</i> τετυμμένοι | εἶμεν | —εἶτε | —εἶσαν |
| — | εἶμεν | —εἶτε | —εἶεν. |

The Past-Aorist I.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> τυφθείην | τυφθείης | τυφθείη |
| <i>Dual.</i> | τυφθειήτην | τυφθειήτην |
| <i>Plur.</i> τυφθείημεν | τυφθείητε | (τυφθείησαν) |
| —εἶμεν | —εἶτε | —εἶεν. |

* From the Verb εἰμὶ *I am*; see below, p. 72.

The Past-Aorist II.

Sing. τυπείην τυπείης τυπείη,
and the rest like the Past-Aorist I.

The Future I.

Sing. τυφθήσοίμην τυφθήσοιο τυφθήσοιτο,
and the rest like the Present.

The Future II.

Sing. τυπήσοίμην τυπήσοιο τυπήσοιτο,
and the rest like the Present.

The Paulo-post-Future.

Sing. τετυψοίμην τετύψοιο τετύψοιτο,
and the rest like the Present.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Present, | τύπτεσθαι. | Past-Perfect, | τετύφθαι. |
| Past-Aor. I. | τυφθῆναι. | Fut. I. | τυφθήσεσθαι. |
| Past-Aor. II. | τυπήναι. | Fut. II. | τυπήσεσθαι. |
| | Paulo-post-Fut. τετύψεσθαι. | | |

PARTICIPLES.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------|------------------------|
| Present | τυπτόμενος | -η | -ον, G. -ου, -ης, -ου. |
| Past-Perf. | τετυμμένος | -η | -ον, G. -ου, -ης, -ου. |
| Past-Aor. I. | τυφθείς | -είσα | -έν, see below. |
| Past-Aor. II. | τυπείς | -είσα | -έν, as Past-Aor. I. |
| Future I. | τυφθησόμενος | -η | -ον, G. -ου, -ης, -ου. |
| Future II. | τυπησόμενος | -η | -ον, G. -ου, -ης, -ου. |
| Paulo-post-Fut. | τετυψόμενος | -η | -ον, G. -ου, -ης, -ου. |

The First Aorist Participle is thus declined:—

| <i>Sing.</i> | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| N.V. τυφθεῖς | τυφθεῖσά | τυφθέν |
| A. τυφθέντα | τυφθεῖσαν | τυφθέν |
| G. τυφθέντος | τυφθεῖσης | τυφθέντος |
| D. τυφθέντι | τυφθείσῃ | τυφθέντι |
| <i>Dual.</i> | | |
| N.V.A. τυφθέντε | τυφθείσα | τυφθέντε |
| G.D. τυφθέντων | τυφθείσαν | τυφθέντων |
| <i>Plur.</i> | | |
| N.V. τυφθέντες | τυφθείσαι | τυφθέντα |
| A. τυφθέντες | τυφθείσας | τυφθέντα |
| G. τυφθέντων | τυφθείσων | τυφθέντων |
| D. τυφθείσι | τυφθείσαις | τυφθένσι. |

Obs. 1. The irregular Perfect Middle οἶδα *I know* is thus declined :
Sing. οἶδα, οἶσθα, (seldom οἶδας), οἶδε. *Du.* ἴστον, ἴστον. *Pl.* ἴσμεν, (ἴον.
 ἴδμεν), ἴστε, ἴσασι.

In the Plural οἶδαμεν, οἶδατε, οἶδασι are found, but only in later writers. The other moods of the Perfect are ἴσθι, εἰδῶ, εἰδείην, εἰδέναι, and the Participle εἰδώς. Pluperfect ᾔδειν (*Ἐρ.* ᾔειδειν) is thus declined :

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ᾔδειν <i>Att.</i> ᾔδη | ᾔδείτην and ᾔστην | ᾔδειμεν and ᾔσμεν |
| ᾔδεις ᾔδης | ᾔδείτην „ ᾔστην | ᾔδεите „ ᾔστε |
| ᾔδει ᾔδη, and -ειν | | ᾔδεσαν „ ᾔσαν. |

Obs. 2. The Perfect Passive in the other Conjugations is thus declined :—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|----------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| 2. Conj. λέλεγμαι | -εξαι | -εκται, | -έγμεθον | -εχθον | -εχθον, etc. |
| 3. Conj. πέπεισμαι | -εισαι | -εισται, | -είσμεθον | -εισθον | -εισθον, etc. |
| 4. Conj. ἔσπαρμαι | -αρσαι | -αρται, | -άρμεθον | -αρθον | -αρθον, etc. |
| 5. Conj. πέπαυμαι | -αυσαι | -αυται, | -αύμεθον | -αυσθον | -αυσθον, etc. |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Imperat. λέλεξο | -έχθω: | ἔσπαρσο | -άρθω: |
| πέπεισο | -είσθω: | πέπαυσο | -αύσθω. |

§ 44. CONTRACTED VERBS.

Verbs which end in *άω, έω, όω* are contracted in the Present and Imperfect : as
τιμάω -ώ I honour ; φιλέω -ώ I love ; χριστάω -ώ I gild.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. τιμάω, <i>ώ</i> | άεις, <i>ῆς</i> | άει, <i>ῆ</i> | άει, <i>ᾶ</i> | -των | άο, <i>ῶ</i> | άει, <i>ᾶ</i> | άου, <i>ῶ</i> | άου, <i>ῶ</i> |
| 2. φιλέω, <i>ώ</i> | έεις, <i>ῆς</i> | έει, <i>ῆ</i> | έει, <i>ῆ, τῶν</i> | | έο, <i>ῶ, μέν</i> | έει, <i>ῆ, τε</i> | έου, <i>ῶ, τε</i> | έου, <i>ῶ, τε</i> |
| 3. χριστάω, <i>ώ</i> | όεις, <i>οῖς</i> | όει, <i>οῖ</i> | όει, <i>οῖ</i> | | όα, <i>οῦ</i> | όει, <i>οῦ</i> | όου, <i>οῦ</i> | όου, <i>οῦ</i> |

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ἔτιμασιν, <i>ων</i> | ας, <i>ας</i> | ας, <i>α</i> | αί, <i>ά</i> | -την | άο, <i>ῶ</i> | άει, <i>ᾶ</i> | άον, <i>ων</i> | άον, <i>ων</i> |
| 2. ἐφίλειον, <i>ουν</i> | εις, <i>εις</i> | εις, <i>ει</i> | εί, <i>ῆ, τῆν</i> | | έο, <i>ῶ, μέν</i> | έει, <i>ῆ, τε</i> | έον, <i>ουν</i> | έον, <i>ουν</i> |
| 3. ἐχρίσταον, <i>ουν</i> | ους, <i>ους</i> | ους, <i>ου</i> | οί, <i>οῦ</i> | | όα, <i>οῦ</i> | όει, <i>οῦ</i> | όον, <i>ουν</i> | όον, <i>ουν</i> |

DECLENSION OF WORDS.

IMPERATIVE.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. τίμασ, <i>α</i> | αί, <i>ά</i> | άει, <i>ά</i> | άει, <i>ᾶ</i> | άει, <i>ά</i> | άει, <i>ά</i> | άον, <i>ών</i> | άον, <i>ών</i> | άον, <i>ών</i> |
| 2. φίλαε, <i>ει</i> | εί, <i>ῆ, τῶ</i> | έει, <i>ῆ, τῶν</i> | έει, <i>ῆ, τε</i> | έει, <i>ῆ, τε</i> | έει, <i>ῆ, τῶν</i> | έον, <i>ούν</i> | έον, <i>ούν</i> | έον, <i>ούν</i> |
| 3. χρίσταε, <i>ου</i> | οί, <i>οῦ</i> | οί, <i>οῦ</i> | όει, <i>οῦ</i> | όει, <i>οῦ</i> | όει, <i>οῦ</i> | όον, <i>ούν</i> | όον, <i>ούν</i> | όον, <i>ούν</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE.

| | <i>Sing.</i> | | <i>Dual.</i> | | <i>Plur.</i> | |
|--------------|--------------|---------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | ἀῆς, ᾧ | ἀῆς, ᾗς | ἀῆ, ᾗ | ἀῆ, ᾗ | ἀῆ, ᾗ | ἀῶ, ᾗ |
| 1. τιμάω, ᾧ | ἔῃς, ᾗς | ἔῃς, ᾗς | ἔῃ, ᾗ | ἔῃ, ᾗ | ἔῃ, ᾗ | ἔῶ, ᾗ |
| 2. φιλέω, ᾧ | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔω, ᾗ |
| 3. χρυσόω, ᾧ | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔω, ᾗ |

OPTATIVE.

| | <i>Sing.</i> | | <i>Dual.</i> | | <i>Plur.</i> | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ |
| 1. τιμάοιμι, ᾔ | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ |
| 2. φιλέοιμι, οἷ, μ | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ |
| 3. χρυσόοιμι, οἷ | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔς, ᾗς | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ | ᾔ, ᾗ |

INFINITIVE.

1. τιμάειν, ᾧν
2. φιλέειν, εῖν
3. χρυσόειν, οῖν

PARTICIPLES.

1. τιμάουσα, ᾧσα
2. φιλέουσα, οὔσα
3. χρυσόουσα, οὔσα

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

| Sing. | Dual. | | Plur. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | ἀγῆ, ῥῆ ἐγῆ, ῖῃ, ὅγῆ, οἷ | ἀέ, ᾶ ἐέ, εῖ, ται όέ, οῦ | ἀέ, ᾶ ἐέ, εῖ, σθε όέ, οῦ |
| 1. τυμάσῃ, ὦ | ἀέ, ὦμεθον | ἀό, ὦ | άον, ὦν |
| 2. φιλέσῃ, οὐ, μαι | εό, οὐμεθον | εό, οὐ, μεθα | έον, οὐν, ται. |
| 3. χρυσόσῃ, οὐ | όέ, οὐμεθον | οό, οῦ | όν, οὐν |

Imperfect.

| Sing. | Dual. | | Plur. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | άον, ὦ έον, οὐ όν, οὐ | ἀέ, ᾶ ἐέ, εῖ, το όο, οῦ | άον, ὦν έον, οὐν, το. όν, οὐν |
| 1. ἐτυμάσῃ, ὦ | ἀέ, ὦ | ἀό, ὦ | άον, ὦν |
| 2. ἐφιλέσῃ, οὐ, μῃ | εό, οὐ, μεθον | εό, οὐ, μεθα | έον, οὐν, το. |
| 3. ἐχρυσόσῃ, οὐ | όέ, οὐ | οό, οῦ | όν, οὐν |

IMPERATIVE.

| Sing. | Dual. | | Plur. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | ἀέ, ᾶ ἐέ, εῖ, σθω όέ, οῦ | ἀέ, ᾶ ἐέ, εῖ, σθε όέ, οῦ | ἀέ, ᾶ ἐέ, εῖ, σθωσαν and σθων. όέ, οῦ |
| 1. τυμάσῃ, ὦ | ἀέ, ᾶ | ἀέ, ᾶ | ἀέ, ᾶ |
| 2. φιλέσῃ, οὐ | ἐέ, εῖ, σθω | ἐέ, εῖ, σθε | ἐέ, εῖ, σθωσαν and σθων. |
| 3. χρυσόσῃ, οὐ | όέ, οῦ | όέ, οῦ | όέ, οῦ |

SUBJUNCTIVE.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------|--------------|---------------|--|
| 1. τιμάω, ᾧ | ἄη, ῥ | ἄη, ᾧ | ἄω, ᾧ | ἄη, ᾧ | ἄω, ᾧ | ἄη, ᾧ | ἄων, ᾧν | |
| 2. φιλέω, ᾧ, μαι | ἔη, ῥ, ται | ἔη, ῥ, ται | έώ, ᾧ, μεθον | ἔη, ῥ, σθον | -σθον | έη, ῥ, σθε | έων, ᾧν, ται. | |
| 3. χρυσόω, ᾧ | δῆ, οἱ | δῆ, ᾧ | οᾶ, ᾧ | δῆ, ᾧ | | δῆ, ᾧ | δων, | |

OPTATIVE.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------------|--|
| 1. τιμαί, φ | δοι, φ | δοι, φ | σοί, φ | σοί, φ | σοί, φ | δοι, φ | δων, ῥν | |
| 2. φιλεί, οί, μῃν | έου, οἱ, ο | έου, οἱ, το | εοί, οί, μεθον | εοί, οί, σθῃν | -σθῃν | έου, οἱ, σθε | έων, οἷν, το. | |
| 3. χρυσοί, οί | δοι, οἱ | δοι, οἱ | σοί, οί | σοί, οί | σοί, οί | δοι, οἱ | δων, οἷν | |

INFINITIVE.

1. τιμάει, ᾧ
2. φιλέει, εἶ, σθαι
3. χρυσόει, οῦ

PARTICIPLES.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. τιμάμενος, ᾧ | αῶ, ᾧ | αῶ, ᾧ |
| 2. φιλεόμενος, οῦ, μένος | εο, ου, μένη | εῶ, οῦ, μένον. |
| 3. χρυσοόμενος, οῦ | οο, ου | οῶ, οῦ |

CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS IN Ω.

§ 45. THERE are Five Conjugations of Verbs in ω, which are distinguished by their characteristic letter.

The characteristic letter is that which precedes ω in the present tense; but if πτ precede ω, π is the characteristic.

The three first Conjugations have Mutes as their characteristics.

The First π β φ with πτ, that is, δ sounds (Labials).

The Second κ γ χ with σσ πτ, „ c „ (Gutturals).

The Third τ δ θ with ζ, „ d „ (Linguals).

The Fourth has Liquids, λ μ ν ρ.

The Fifth, Vowels and Diphthongs.

The Fifth Conjugation is of two kinds; viz.

1. Contracted Verbs, which have α, ε, ο as their characteristics;
2. Uncontracted Verbs, which have for their characteristic any other vowel or diphthong.

§ 46. A VIEW OF THE PRIMARY TENSES IN EACH CONJUGATION.

| In the First. | | F. ψω. | P.A. φα. | P.P. μαι, μμαι. |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------|
| π. | τέρπω <i>I delight</i> | τέρψω | τέτερφα | τέτερμαι |
| β. | λείβω <i>I pour</i> | λείψω | λέλειφα | λέλειμμαι |
| φ. | γράφω <i>I write</i> | γράψω | γέγραφα | γέγραμμαι |
| πτ. | τύπτω <i>I strike</i> | τύψω | τέτυφα | τέτυμμαι. |
| In the Second. | | F. ξω. | P.A. χα. | P.P. γμαι. |
| κ. | πλέκω <i>I fold</i> | πλέξω | πέπλεχα | πέπλεγμαι |
| γ. | λέγω <i>I say</i> | λέξω | λέλεχα | λέλεγμαι |
| χ. | βρέχω <i>I moisten</i> | βρέξω | βέβρεχα | βέβρεγμαι |
| σσ. | τάσσω | τάξω | τέταχα | τέταγμαι. |
| ττ. | τάττω } <i>I arrange</i> | | | |

| In the Third. | | F. σω. | P.A. κα. | P.P. σμαι. |
|---------------|------------------|--------|----------|------------|
| τ. | ἀνῶ I perform | ἀνῶσω | ἤνῶκα | ἤνυσμαι |
| δ. | ἐρείδω I fasten | ἐρείσω | ἤρεικα | ἤρεισμαι |
| θ. | πείθω I persuade | πείσω | πέπεικα | πέπεισμαι |
| ζ. | φράζω I speak | φράσω | πέφρακα | πέφρασμαι. |

| In the Fourth. | | F. ῶ. | P.A. κα. | P.P. μαι. |
|----------------|-------------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| λ. | ἀγγέλλω I tell | ἀγγεῶ | ἤγγελκα | ἤγγελμαι |
| μ. | νέμω I distribute | νεμῶ | νενέμηκα | νενέμημαι |
| ν. | κρίνω I judge | κρίνῶ | κέκρικα | κέκριμαι |
| ρ. | σπείρω I sow | σπερῶ | ἔσπαρκα | ἔσπαρμαι. |

| In the Fifth. | | F. σω. | P.A. κα. | P.P. μαι. |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| { | ἰώ. τιῶ I honour | τίσω | τέτικα | τέτιμαι |
| | αῦώ. παύω I stop | παύσω | πέπαυκα | πέπαυμαι |
| { | άώ. τιμάω -ῶ I honour | τιμήσω | τετίμηκα | τετίμημαι |
| | έώ. φιλέω -ῶ I love | φιλήσω | πεφίληκα | πεφίλημαι |
| | όώ. χρυσάω -ῶ I gild | χρυσάσω | κεχρύσωκα | κεχρύσμαι. |

Verbs which have a mute characteristic are called *Mutes*; those which have a liquid, *Liquids*. Verbs which have a vowel or diphthong as their characteristic are called *Pure*; all others, i. e. all which have a consonant, being *Impure*.

§ 47. EXCEPTIONS.

(a) In the First Conjugation—

The verb πίπτω, *I fall* (by syncope for πιπέτω, from the root *πέτω, with the syllable πι prefixed), is of the same conjugation as its root.

(b) In the Second Conjugation—

Some verbs in σω, ττω, though they have the characteristics of the Second Conjugation, nevertheless belong to the third: as ἐρέσσω *I row*, -έσω, ἤρεκα.

(c) In the Third Conjugation—

1. Some verbs in ζω (especially verbs which signify the uttering of sounds, and are mostly Poetic), although they terminate with ζ, a characteristic of the Third Conjugation, belong to the second, the ζ being compounded of γ or χ; and all verbs in Doric Greek ending in ζω are conjugated with ξ: as αιάζω *I mourn*, -ξω.

2. A few verbs in ζω belong to both Conjugations, according as the ζ is made up sometimes with δ, sometimes with γ or χ: as νυστάζω *I am sleepy*, Fut. -σω and -ξω.

(d) In the Fifth Conjugation—

1. Some verbs in άω, and nearly all those which have a vowel or ρ before άω, are not conjugated with η, but with ā long: as αντίάω *I vex*, -άσω; δράω *I do*, δρᾶσω; πορπάω *I buckle*, -άσω.

There are also some other verbs in άω which keep ā short, as χαλάω *I loose*, -άσω.

2. Some verbs in έω keep the vowel short in all the tenses, as τελέω *I perform*, τελέσω, τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι, ἐτετέλεσθην.

There are some verbs which have both forms, in η and ε, the latter commonly in Attic, and the former in Ionic Greek: as δέω *I bind*, δήσω, ἔδησα, but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην.

Five dissyllables in έω are conjugated like verbs in εύω: as θέω *I run*, θεύσομαι; νέω *I swim*, νεύσομαι; πλέω *I sail*, πλείσομαι; πνέω *I breathe*, πνεύσω; ρέω *I flow*, ρεύσομαι.

The Verb χέω *I pour*, makes its Future χέω, Perf. κέχυκα.

§ 48. Moods and Tenses of the First Conjugation.

| Indicat. | | Imperat. | Subjunct. | Optat. | Infinit. | Particip. |
|----------|----------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| Active. | Pres. | τύπε | τύπω | τύπομι | τύπτειν | τύπων |
| | Imp. | none | none | τύποιμι | τύψειν | τύφων |
| | Fut. | τύψον | τύψω | τύψαιμι | τύψαι | τύψας |
| | Aor. 1. | τέτυψε | τέτύψω | τετύφοιμι | τετύφηναι | τετυφώς |
| | Perf. | τίπε | τίπω | τίπομι | τιπείν | τυπών |
| | Plup. | τίπε | τίπω | τίπομι | τιπείν | τυπών |
| Middle. | Pres. | τύπτου | τύπτωμαι | τυπτοίμην | τύπτεσθαι | τυπτόμενος |
| | Imp. | none | none | τυψοίμην | τύψεσθαι | τυψόμενος |
| | Fut. | τύψαι | τύψωμαι | τυψαίμην | τύψασθαι | τυψάμενος |
| | Aor. 1. | τέτυπε | τέτύπω | τετύποιμι | τετυπέναι | τετυπώς |
| | Perf. | τύπτου | τύπτωμαι | τυπτοίμην | τύπτεσθαι | τυπόμενος |
| | Plup. | τίπε | τίπω | τίπομι | τιπείν | τυπόμενος |
| Passive. | Perf. | τέτυφθ _η | τετυμμένος ὤ | τετυμμένος εἶην | τετύφθαι | τετυμμένος |
| | Plup. | none | none | τετυψοίμην | τετύψασθαι | τετυψόμενος |
| | P. p. F. | τύφθητι | τυφθῶ | τυφθήην | τυφθῆναι | τυφθείς |
| | Aor. 1. | none | none | τυφθροίμην | τυφθρήσθαι | τυφθροόμενος |
| | Fut. 1. | τύφθη | τύφω | τυπήην | τυπῆναι | τυπείς |
| | Aor. 2. | τύφθη | τύφω | τυπῆσθαι | τυπῆσθαι | τυπῆσθαι |
| | Fut. 2. | none | none | τυπῆσθαι | τυπῆσθαι | τυπῆσθαι |

Table of Terminations of all Conjugations.

| | Indicat. | Imperat. | Subjunct. | Optat. | Infinit. | Particip. |
|----------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Active. | Pres. Imp. Fut. Aor. 1. Perf. Plup. Aor. 2. | -ε none -ον -ε -ε | -ω none -ω -ω -ω | -οιμι -σοιμι, -οίμι -αιμι -οιμι -οιμι | -ειν -σεν, -ειν -αι -έναι -ειν | -ων -σων, -ών -αις -ώς -ών |
| | Pres. Imp. Fut. Aor. 1. Perf. Plup. Aor. 2. | -ου none -αι -ε -ου | -ωμαι none -ωμαι -ω -ωμαι | -οίμην -οίμην -αίμην -οιμι -οίμην | -εσθαι -σεσθαι, -είσθαι -ασθαι -έναι -έσθαι | -όμενος -σόμενος, -ούμενος -όμενος -ώς -όμενος |
| | Perf. Plup. P. p. F. Aor. 1. Fut. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 2. | -σο none -θης none -θης, or -ητι none | -μένος, ᾧ none -θῶ none -ω none | -μένος εἶην -σοίμην -θείην -θησοίμην -είην -ησοίμην | -θαι -σεσθαι -θῆναι -θησεσθαι -ῆναι -ήσεσθαι | -μένος -σόμενος -θείς -θησόμενος -είς -ησόμενος |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Middle. | Pres. Imp. Fut. Aor. 1. Perf. Plup. Aor. 2. | -ου none -αι -ε -ου | -ωμαι none -ωμαι -ω -ωμαι | -οίμην -οίμην -αίμην -οιμι -οίμην | -εσθαι -σεσθαι, -είσθαι -ασθαι -έναι -έσθαι | -όμενος -σόμενος, -ούμενος -όμενος -ώς -όμενος |
| | Perf. Plup. P. p. F. Aor. 1. Fut. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 2. | -σο none -θης none -θης, or -ητι none | -μένος, ᾧ none -θῶ none -ω none | -μένος εἶην -σοίμην -θείην -θησοίμην -είην -ησοίμην | -θαι -σεσθαι -θῆναι -θησεσθαι -ῆναι -ήσεσθαι | -μένος -σόμενος -θείς -θησόμενος -είς -ησόμενος |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Passive. | Pres. Imp. Fut. Aor. 1. Perf. Plup. Aor. 2. | -ου none -αι -ε -ου | -ωμαι none -ωμαι -ω -ωμαι | -οίμην -οίμην -αίμην -οιμι -οίμην | -εσθαι -σεσθαι, -είσθαι -ασθαι -έναι -έσθαι | -όμενος -σόμενος, -ούμενος -όμενος -ώς -όμενος |
| | Perf. Plup. P. p. F. Aor. 1. Fut. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 2. | -σο none -θης none -θης, or -ητι none | -μένος, ᾧ none -θῶ none -ω none | -μένος εἶην -σοίμην -θείην -θησοίμην -είην -ησοίμην | -θαι -σεσθαι -θῆναι -θησεσθαι -ῆναι -ήσεσθαι | -μένος -σόμενος -θείς -θησόμενος -είς -ησόμενος |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

THE FORMATION OF TENSES.

[It is to be understood that these methods of formation did not actually take place, but were invented by Grammarians to assist beginners.]

I. *Tenses formed from the Present.*

- (a) The Present Middle and Passive.
- (b) The Past-Imperfect Act. Mid. and Pass.
- (c) The Future Active.

II. *Tenses formed from the Future Active.*

- (a) The Future Middle.
- (b) The Past-Aorist Active—from which is formed
- (c) The Past-Aorist Middle.
- (d) The Past-Perfect Active.

III. *Tenses formed from the Past-Perfect Active.*

- (a) The Past-Pluperfect Active.
- (b) The Past-Perfect Passive.

IV. *Tenses formed from the Past-Perfect Passive.*

- (a) The Past-Pluperfect Passive.
- (b) The Paulo-post-Future.
- (c) The Past-Aorist Passive.

V. *Tense formed from the Past-Aorist Passive.*

The Future Passive.

VI. *Tenses formed from the Roots of Verbs.*

- (a) Aorist II. Act. Mid. and Pass.—from which is formed
- (b) Future II. Passive.
- (c) The Past-Perfect Middle—from which is formed
- (d) The Past-Pluperfect Middle.

TENSES OF VERBS IN Ω.

The Present Middle and Passive.

The Present Middle and Passive is formed from the Present Active by changing -ω into -ομαι, as τύπτω, τύπτομαι.

The Past-Imperfect Act. Mid. and Pass.

The Imperfect Active is formed from the Present by changing -ω into -ον, and by prefixing the Augment, as τύπτω, ἔτυπτον.

The Imperfect Middle and Passive is formed from its Present, by changing -ομαι into -όμην, and by prefixing the Augment, as τύπτομαι, ἔτυπτόμην.

§ 53. ON THE AUGMENT.

All Historical Tenses of the Indicative Mood have an Augment, or *initial increase*, but it is dropped in the other Moods.

There are two Augments,—Syllabic and Temporal.

(a) The Syllabic Augment adds *a syllable* to all verbs beginning with a consonant, by prefixing the letter ε, as τύπτω, ἔτυπτον.

But if the verb begins with ρ, the ρ is generally doubled after the Augment, as ῥίπτω *I cast*, ἔρριπτον.

(δ) The Temporal Augment adds to the *time*, or quantity of verbs beginning with a short vowel by changing the initial

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|---|--------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| ᾱ | short | into | η | as | ἀκούω | <i>I hear</i> | ἤκουον |
| ε | „ | | η | „ | ἐγείρω | <i>I excite</i> | ἤγειρον |
| ο | „ | | ω | „ | ὀρύσσω | <i>I dig</i> | ὤρυσσον |
| ι | „ | | ι | long „ | ἱκετεύω | <i>I supplicate</i> | ἠκέτευον |
| υ | „ | | υ | „ | ὑφαίνω | <i>I weave</i> | ὑφαίνων. |

In the case of diphthongs, the former of the two vowels takes the Augment, but if the latter be ι, the ι is written underneath.

There are three diphthongs which take the Augment, viz. αι, αυ, οι.

| | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| Thus αι | is changed into η, | as αῖρω | <i>I raise</i> | ἦρον |
| αυ | „ „ | ηυ, „ | αὐξάνω | <i>I increase</i> |
| οι | „ „ | φ, „ | οἰκίζω | <i>I build a house</i> |
| | | | | ῥῆκίζον. |

On the other hand, there are three diphthongs, viz. ει, ευ, ου, which commonly do not take the Augment; as εἶκω *I yield*, εἰκον; εὐθύνω *I direct*, εὐθυνον; οὐτάζω *I wound*, οὐταζον.

A Verb beginning with a long vowel cannot take an Augment; as ἤχέω *I sound*, ἤχεον; ὠθίζω *I impel*, ὠθιζον; ἰθύνω *I direct*, ἰθυνον; ὑλίζω *I filler*, ὑλιζον.

Obs. 1. There are some Verbs beginning with ε which, instead of the Augment η, take the diphthong ει, as ἔλκω *I draw*, ἐλκον.

Obs. 2. The Poets, with the exception of the *Attics*, used very often to drop both Augments; and even Prose writers among the *Ionians* occasionally omitted the Temporal Augment, but less frequently the Syllabic.

§ 54. ON THE USE OF THE AUGMENT IN COMPOUND VERBS.

Compound Verbs generally take the Augment at the beginning, as μυθολογέω *I tell a story*, ἐμυθολόγουν; οἰκοδομέω *I build a house*, ᾠκοδόμουν.

Except Verbs compounded with a preposition, which commonly take the Augment in the Middle, as προσβάλλω *I throw to*, προσέβαλλον.

§ 55. THE FUTURE ACTIVE.

The Future Active is formed from the Present, by changing the last syllable :—

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| In the First Conjugation, into ψω, as τύπτω, τύψω | | | | |
| „ Second „ „ ξω, „ πλέκω, πλέξω | | | | |
| „ Third „ „ σω, „ πείθω, πείσω | | | | |
| „ Fourth „ „ ὦ, „ σπείρω, σπερῶ, | | | | |
| | | | | the penult. being made short, |
| „ Fifth „ „ σω, „ τῖω, τῖσω, | | | | |
| | | | | the penult. being made long. |

Verbs of the Third Conjugation, ending in -άζω, -ίζω, -όζω, -ύζω, shorten the penultima of the Future, as φράζω *I say*, φράσω.

In the Fourth Conjugation the penultima of the Future is shortened,

(a) Either by omitting the latter of two consonants, as τέμνω *I cut*, τεμῶ; (b) or by omitting the second vowel of a diphthong, as φαίνω *I show*, φανῶ; (c) or by shortening a long vowel, as κρίνω *I judge*, κρίνῶ.

In the Fifth Conjugation the penultima of the Future is generally lengthened, the characteristic vowels α, ε, ο being changed into their corresponding long ones, η, ω, as τιμάω, -ήσω; φιλέω, -ήσω; χρυσόω, -ώσω.

§ 56. THE FUTURE MIDDLE.

The Future Middle is formed from the Future Active, by changing -ω into -ομαι, as τύψω, τύψομαι; but -ῶ circumflexed is changed into -οῦμαι, as σπερῶ, σπεροῦμαι.

§ 57. THE PAST-AORIST I. ACT. AND MID.

The Past-Aorist Active is formed from the Future by changing -ω into -α, and by prefixing the Augment, as τύψω, ἔτυψα.

The Past-Aorist Middle is formed from the Past-Aorist Active by adding -μην, as ἔτυψα, ἐτυψάμην.

The short penultima of the Future in the Fourth Conjugation is lengthened in the Aorist, by changing

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|
| ἄ impure | into η | as φαίνω <i>I show</i> , | φᾶνῶ, ἔφῃνα |
| α pure and | } " | ᾶ { | πιαίνω <i>I make fat</i> , πᾶνῶ, ἐπᾶνα |
| after ρ | | | περαίνω <i>I finish</i> , περᾶνῶ, ἐπερᾶνα |
| ε | " | ει " | στέλλω <i>I send</i> , στελῶ, ἔστευλα |
| ῖ | " | ῖ " | κρίνω <i>I judge</i> , κρίνῶ, ἔκρινα |
| ύ | " | ῦ " | ἄμυνω <i>I ward off</i> , ἀμύνῶ, ἤμυνα. |

The same change is preserved through all the moods, as φῆνον, φῆνω, φῆναιμι, etc. Except αἶρω *I raise*, ἦρα, ἄρον, ἄρω, etc.

§ 58. THE PAST-PERFECT ACT.

The Past-Perfect Active is formed from the Future by prefixing the Reduplication, or the Augment for the Reduplication, and by changing,

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|---------|------|-----------------|
| In the First Conjugation, | ψω | into φα | as | τύψω, τέτυφα |
| " Second | ξω | " χα | " | πλέξω, πέπλεχα |
| " Third | σω | } " | κα " | πείσω, πέπεικα |
| " Fourth | ῶ | | | ἄγγελῶ, ἤγγελκα |
| " Fifth | σω | | | παύσω, πέπauκα. |

Obs. 1. Mute Verbs, especially those of two syllables, having ϵ in the penultima of the Future, change it in the Perfect Active into σ . But in the Perfect Passive some take ϵ again, and others change σ into α ; but these also have ϵ in the other tenses, as κλέπτω *I steal*, κλέψω, κέκλοφα, κέκελεμαι. But στρέφω *I turn*, στρέψω, ἔστροφα, ἔστραμμαι, ἔστρέφθην.

Obs. 2. Liquid Verbs of two syllables, having ϵ in the penultima of the Future, change it into α in the Perfect, and keep it in all tenses derived from the Perfect, as στέλλω *I send*, στελῶ, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, ἔστάλθην.

§ 59. OF THE REDUPLICATION.

Reduplication is the repetition of the first consonant of a Verb with ϵ .

Verbs reduplicated which begin—

With a simple consonant, *except* *τ* is *two times* repeated.

With a vowel with a liquid, *except* *ω*, and *generally* *υ*, *γ*, *ϕ*, *ψ*, but *γ* and *ψ* are *repeated*.

The *Augment* for the Reduplication, viz. *α*, begins with

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| a simple consonant, | as <i>παύω</i> I <i>wait</i> , <i>παύω</i> <i>ἐπαύω</i> |
| a simple vowel, (nei-) | " <i>αἰνέω</i> I <i>praise</i> , <i>αἰνέω</i> <i>ἐαἰνέω</i> |
| beginning a liquid } | |
| a doublethong | " <i>ἵσταναι</i> I <i>stretch</i> , <i>ἵσταναι</i> <i>ἐἵσταναι</i> . |

If a Verb begins with an *Aspirate*, it takes its cognate soft *Augment* in Reduplication, as *δύω* I *measure*, *δύω* *ἐδύω*.

In some Verbs, of more than two syllables, beginning with *α*, *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *κ*, *λ*, *π*, *ρ*, *σ*, *τ*, *θ*, *φ*, *χ*, *ψ*, *ω*, take, besides the Temporal Augment, a new Reduplication, of the first two letters of the word, especially in Attic Greek, from which it is called the *Attic Reduplication*, as *ἵσταναι* I *stretch*, *ἵσταναι* *ἐκίσταναι*.

The Reduplication, or the Augment for the Reduplication, is always used in the Past Perfect, the Past-Pluperfect and the Paulo-post-Future, and is kept through all their moods.

§ 60. THE PAST-PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

The Past-Pluperfect Active is formed from the Past-Perfect by changing *α* into *αυ*, and by prefixing the Augment, as *εἰπαυ* *εἰπαυ*: *ἔβιβαν* *ἔβιβαν*.

§ 61. THE PAST-PERFECT PASSIVE.

The Past-Perfect Passive is formed from the Past-Perfect Active by changing, in the

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----|------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1st Conjugation, | φα pure | into | μαι | as | τέτυφα, | τέτυμμαι |
| | „ impure | „ | μαι | „ | τέτερφα, | τέτερμαι |
| 2nd | „ | χα | „ | γμαι | „ | πέπλεχα, πέπλεγμαι |
| 3rd | „ | κα | „ | σμαι | „ | πέπεικα, πέπεισμαι |
| 4th | „ | κα | „ | μαι | „ | ήγγεκα, ήγγελμαι |
| 5th | „ | κα with a long penult. | } „ | μαι | „ | πεφίληκα, πεφίλημαι |
| | „ | κα with a short penult. | | | | |
| | | | „ | σμαι | „ | τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι. |

Obs. 1. Some Verbs of the Fifth Conjugation, though they have a long penultima in the Past-Perfect Active, nevertheless take σ in the Past-Perfect Passive, and in the tenses derived from it, as *ἀκούω I bear, ήκουκα, ήκουσμαι, ήκούσθην, ἀκουσθήσομαι.*

Others are formed sometimes with, sometimes without σ, as *δράω I do, δέδραμαι* and *-σμαι.*

On the other hand, others, though they have a short penultima in the Past-Perfect Active, nevertheless take -μαι in the Past-Perfect Passive, σ being omitted, as *λύω I loose, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην.*

§ 62. THE PAST-PLUPERFECT PASSIVE.

The Past-Pluperfect Passive is formed from the Past-Perfect by changing -μαι into -μην and by prefixing the Augment, as *τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.*

§ 63. THE PAULO-POST-FUTURE.

The Paulo-post-Future is formed from the Second Person Singular of the Past-Perfect Passive by changing -αι into -ομαι, as *τέτυναι, τετύψομαι.*

§ 64. THE PAST-AORIST I. PASSIVE.

The First Aorist Passive is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Past-Perfect, by changing -αι into -ην, the soft letters into the aspirates, and by taking away the Reduplication, as *τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.*

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| σσ, ττ becomes | κ, as | φρίσσω <i>I bristle,</i> | *φρίκω, | πέφρικα |
| | γ, „ | νύσσω <i>I prick,</i> | *νύγω, | ἐνύγην |
| | | πλήσσω <i>I strike,</i> | *πλήγω, | ἐπλήγην, πέπληγα |
| | | σφάττω <i>I kill,</i> | *σφάγω, | ἐσφάγην |
| | | τάσσω <i>I arrange,</i> | *τάγω, | ἐτάγην |
| | | φράσσω <i>I fortify,</i> | *φράγω, | ἐφράγην |
| | χ, „ | ὀρύσσω <i>I dig,</i> | *ὀρύχω, | ὠρύχην |
| | | ταράσσω <i>I disturb,</i> | *ταράχω, (ταραχή). | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ζ becomes | δ, as | φράζω <i>I speak,</i> | *φράδω, | πέφραδον |
| | | χάζομαι <i>I depart,</i> | *χάδω, | κέχαδον |
| | γ, „ | κλάζω <i>I sound,</i> | *κλάγω, | ἐκλαγον, κέκληγα |
| | | κράζω <i>I cry out,</i> | *κράγω, | ἐκραγον, κέκρᾱγα |
| | | τρίζω <i>I squeak,</i> | *τρίγω, | τέτρῑγα |
| | γγ, „ | κλάζω <i>I sound,</i> | *κλάγγω, | κέκλαγγα |
| | | πλάζω <i>I deceive,</i> | *πλάγγω | |
| | | σαλπίζω <i>I blow a trumpet</i> } | *σαλπίγγω. | |

(c) By striking out the inserted penultima; thus

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| is elided | α, as | μυκάομαι <i>I low,</i> | *μύκω, | ἔμυκον, | μεμῦκα |
| | ε, „ | γηθέω <i>I rejoice,</i> | *γήθω, | | γέγηθα |
| | αν, „ | ἁμαρτάνω <i>I sin,</i> | *ἁμάρτω, | ἤμαρτον | |
| | αιν, „ | ὀσφραίνομαι <i>I smell,</i> | *ὀσφρω, | ὠσφρόμην | |
| | νε, „ | ικνέομαι <i>I come,</i> | *ἴκω, | ἰκόμεν | |
| | ισκ, „ | εὐρίσκω <i>I find,</i> | *εὔρω, | εὔρον. | |

VERBS IN MI.

§ 71. VERBS ending in *μι* are older than Verbs in *ω*, and are all more or less defective, having at most only three Tenses,—Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist. The other

Tenses are formed as if from cognate Verbs in ω ; e. g. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ *I give*, Fut. $\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, Perf. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, as from the root $*\delta\acute{\omega}$.

Many of these Verbs have assumed a Reduplication; which is of two kinds,—Proper and Improper.

(a) Proper, when the first consonant of the root is repeated (or, if it be an aspirate, its equivalent soft letter), with ι , as

$*\delta\acute{\omega}\omega$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ *I give*; $*\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ *I put*.

(b) Improper, when ι with an aspirate is prefixed; which occurs if the root begin with $\sigma\tau$, $\pi\tau$, as $*\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ *I place*; $*\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\alpha\mu\iota$ *I fly*: or with an aspirated vowel, as $*\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$ *I send*.

There are Four Forms of Verbs in $\mu\iota$:—

| | | | |
|---------|------------------------|--|--|
| First, | in $\eta\mu\iota$, | connected with Verbs in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, | as $\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ <i>I place</i> . |
| Second, | „ $\eta\mu\iota$, | „ „ | $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, „ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ <i>I put</i> . |
| Third, | „ $\omega\mu\iota$, | „ „ | $\acute{\delta}\omega$, „ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ <i>I give</i> . |
| Fourth, | „ $\upsilon\mu\iota$, | „ „ | $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, „ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\upsilon\mu\iota$ <i>I show</i> . |

Verbs in $\upsilon\mu\iota$ have no Second Aorist.

§ 72. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| $\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, | $\eta\varsigma$, | $\eta\sigma\iota$ | $\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$, | $\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$, | $(\acute{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota)$ $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ |
| $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, | $\eta\varsigma$, | $\eta\sigma\iota$ | $\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, | $\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, | $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$ and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$ |
| $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, | $\omega\varsigma$, | $\omega\sigma\iota$ | $\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$, | $\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\omicron\tau\epsilon$, | $\acute{\delta}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ „ $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ |
| $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\upsilon\mu\iota$, | $\upsilon\varsigma$, | $\upsilon\sigma\iota$ | $\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\nu$, | $\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon$, | $\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ „ $\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota$ |

The Past-Imperfect.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|--------------|-----|---|--------------|------|-------|--------------|-------|--|
| ἴστην, | ης, | η | ἄτην, | ἄτην | ἄμεν, | ἄτε, | ἄσαν | |
| ἐτίθην, | ης, | η | ἐτήν, | ἐτήν | εμεν, | ετε, | εσαν | |
| ἐδίδων, | ως, | ω | ότην, | ότην | ομεν, | οτε, | οσαν | |
| ἐδείκνυν, | ῦς, | ῦ | ῦτην, | ῦτην | ῦμεν, | ῦτε, | ῦσαν. | |

The Verbs *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*, and the like, very often form the Singular Number of the Imperfect like Verbs in *-έω* and *-όω*, as

ἐτίθουν, εις, ει ; ἐδίδουν, ους, ου.

The Past-Aorist II.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|--------------|-----|----|--------------|------|-------|--------------|-------|--|
| ἔστην, | ης, | η | ἡτήν, | ἡτήν | ἡμεν, | ἡτε, | ἡσαν | |
| (ἔθην, | ης, | η) | ἐτήν, | ἐτήν | εμεν, | ετε, | εσαν | |
| (ἔδων, | ως, | ω) | ότην, | ότην | ομεν, | οτε, | οσαν. | |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|--------------|---------|-----|--------------|------|------|--------------|--------|--|
| (ἴσταθι) | ἴστη, | ἄτω | ατον, | άτων | ατε, | άτωσαν and | άντων | |
| (τίθει) | τίθει, | έτω | ετον, | έτων | ετε, | έτωσαν ,, | έντων | |
| (δίδοθι) | δίδου, | ότω | οτον, | ότων | οτε, | ότωσαν ,, | όντων | |
| (δείκνυθι) | δείκνυ, | ῦτω | υτον, | ῦτων | υτε, | ῦτωσαν ,, | ύντων. | |

The Past-Aorist II.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|--------------|--------|-------|--------------|------|------|--------------|--------|--|
| στήθι, | (στα), | στήτω | ήτον, | ήτων | ήτε, | ήτωσαν and | άντων | |
| (θέτι) | θές, | θέτω | έτον, | έτων | έτε, | έτωσαν ,, | έντων | |
| (δόθι) | δός, | δότω | ότον, | ότων | ότε, | ότωσαν ,, | όντων. | |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|--------------|-----|---|--------------|------|--------------|------|------|
| ιστῶ, | ῆς, | ῆ | ῆτον, | ῆτον | ῶμεν, | ῆτε, | ῶσι |
| τιθῶ, | ῆς, | ῆ | ῆτον, | ῆτον | ῶμεν, | ῆτε, | ῶσι |
| διδῶ, | φς, | φ | ῶτον, | ῶτον | ῶμεν, | ῶτε, | ῶσι. |

δεικνύω, ης, η, etc., like Verbs in ω.

The Past-Aorist II.

Sing. 1. σταῶ, ῆς, ῆ. 2. θῶ, ῆς, ῆ. 3. δῶ, φς, φ.

And the rest like the Present.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| ισταίην, ης, η | αιήτην, αιήτην | αίημεν, αιήτε, αἶεν |
| τιθείην, ης, η | αίτην, αίτην | αἶμεν, αίτε, αἶεν |
| ειήτην, ης, η | ειήτην, ειήτην | εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἶεν |
| είτην, είτην | είτην, είτην | εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν |
| διδοίην, ης, η | οιήτην, οιήτην | οἴημεν, οἴητε, οἶεν |
| and φήν | οίτην, οίτην | οἴμεν, οἴτε, οἶεν |

δεικνύοιμι, οἰς, οἰ, etc., like Verbs in ω.

The Past-Aorist II.

1. σταίην, ης, η. 2. θείην, ης, η. 3. δοίην and δφην, ης, η.

And the rest like the Present, except that the contracted forms of the Dual and Plural are seldom used.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

1. ιστάναι. 2. τιθέναι. 3. διδόναι. 4. δεικνύναι.

The Past-Aorist II.

1. στήναι. 2. θείναι. 3. δοῦναι.

PARTICIPLES.

The Present.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|----|-----------|--------|--------|
| N. ἰστᾶς | ᾶσα, | ᾶν | G. ἄντος, | άσης, | άντος |
| N. τιθεῖς | είσα, | έν | G. έντος, | είσης | έντος |
| N. δίδους, | οὔσα, | όν | G. όντος, | ούσης, | όντος |
| N. δεικνύς, | ύσα, | ύν | G. ύντος, | ύσης, | ύντος. |

The Past-Aorist II.

1. στᾶς, ᾶσα, ᾶν. 2. θεῖς, είσα, έν. 3. δοῦς, οὔσα, όν.

And the rest like the Present.

The Verb ἵμμι *I send*, is declined like τίθημι, and φημι *I say*, like ἴστημι.

Obs. The Second Aorist is declined in the same way as the Passive Aorists of Verbs in ω, except that these three, ἔθην, ἔδαν, and ἦν from ἵμμι, have, like all Imperfects, a short vowel in the penultima of the Dual and Plural. In the Singular they do not occur, but borrow the forms of the First Aorist of the Roots in ω.

§ 73. MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ἴσῃμαι, σαι, ται | μεθον, σθον, σθον | μεθα, σθε, νται |
| τίθεται, σαι, ται | μεθον, σθον, σθον | μεθα, σθε, νται |
| δίδεται, σαι, ται | μεθον, σθον, σθον | μεθα, σθε, νται |
| δείκνυμαι, σαι, ται | μεθον, σθον, σθον | μεθα, σθε, νται |

The Past-Imperfect.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ἰσῆμην, ασο, and ω, ατο | μεθον, σθην, σθην | μεθα, σθε, ντο |
| ἐτίθέμην, εσο, „ ου, ετο | μεθον, σθην, σθην | μεθα, σθε, ντο |
| ἐδιδόμην, οσο, „ ου, οτο | μεθον, σθην, σθην | μεθα, σθε, ντο |
| ἐδεικνύμην, υσο, ντο | μεθον, σθην, σθην | μεθα, σθε, ντο. |

The Past-Aorist II.

1. ἐστάμην. 2. ἐθέμην (εσο), ου, ετο. 3. ἐδόμην (οσο),
ου, οτο.

And the rest like the Imperfect.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| ἵστασο and ἵστω, ἀσθω | σθον, σθων | σθε, σθωσαν and σθων |
| τίθεςο „ τίθου, ἐσθω | σθον, σθων | σθε, σθωσαν „ σθων |
| δίδοςο „ δίδου, ὀσθω | σθον, σθων | σθε, σθωσαν „ σθων |
| δείκνυσσο ὕσθω | σθον, σθων | σθε, σθωσαν „ σθων. |

The Past-Aorist II.

1. *στάσο and στῶ, or ἀσθω. 2. (θέσο) θοῦ, θέσθω.
3. (δόσο) δοῦ, δόσθω.

And the rest like the Present.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ἰστώμαι, ἦ, ἦται | ώμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον | ώμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται |
| τιθώμαι, ἦ, ἦται | ώμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον | ώμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται |
| διδώμαι, ᾤ, ὦται | ώμεθον, ὦσθον, ὦσθον | ώμεθα, ὦσθε, ὦνται. |

δεικνύωμαι, η, ηται, according to the Declension of Verbs in ω.

The Past-Aorist II.

1. *στώμαι, ἦ, ἦται. 2. θώμαι, ἦ, ἦται.
3. δώμαι, ᾤ, ὦται.

And the rest like the Present.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | | <i>Dual.</i> | | | <i>Plur.</i> | | |
|--------------|----|----|-------------------|-------|------|--------------|--|--|
| ἰσταίμην, | ο, | το | μεθον, σθην, σθην | μεθα, | σθε, | ντο | | |
| τιθείμην, | ο, | το | μεθον, σθην, σθην | μεθα, | σθε, | ντο | | |
| διδοίμην, | ο, | το | μεθον, σθην, σθην | μεθα, | σθε, | ντο. | | |

δεικνυοίμην, ο, το, according to the Declension of Verbs in ω.

The Past-Aorist II.

1. *σταίμην, ο, το. 2. θείμην, ο, το. 3. δοίμην, ο, το.

And the rest like the Present.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

1. ἵστασθαι. 2. τίθεσθαι. 3. δίδοςθαι. 4. δεικνυσθαι.

The Past-Aorist II.

1. *στάσθαι. 2. θέσθαι. 3. δόσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

| Present. | | | Aorist II. | | |
|-----------------|----|----|--------------|----|-----|
| 1. ἰστάμενος, | η, | ον | 1.*στάμενος, | η, | ον |
| 2. τιθέμενος, | η, | ον | 2. θέμενος, | η, | ον |
| 3. διδόμενος, | η, | ον | 3. δόμενος, | η, | ον. |
| 4. δεικνύμενος, | η, | ον | | | |

* Are only found in their Compounds.

§ 74. Moods and Tenses of the Active Voice.

| | Indicat. | Imper. | Subjunct. | Optat. | Infinit. | Particip. |
|---------|----------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Pres. | ἴστημι | ἴστη | ἴσῳ | ἴσταιην | ἰσάναι | ἰσῶς |
| Imperf. | ἴστην | στήθι | στῶ | σταίην | στῆναι | στῶς |
| Aor. 2. | ἔστην | | | | | |
| Pres. | τίβημι | τίβει | τίβῳ | τίβηην | τίβειναι | τίβεις |
| Imperf. | ἐτίβην | θές | θῶ | θείην | θείναι | θείς |
| Aor. 2. | ἔθην | | | | | |
| Pres. | δίδωμι | δίδου | δίδῳ | δίδωην | διδόναι | διδούς |
| Imperf. | ἐδίδων | δός | δῶ | δοίην | δούναι | δούς |
| Aor. 2. | ἔδων | | | | | |
| Pres. | δείκνυμι | δείκνυ | | | δεικνύναι | δεικνύς |
| Imperf. | ἐδείκνυν | | | | | |

The remaining Tenses formed from the Roots in ω.

| Fut. στήσω | Aor. 1. ἔστησα | Perf. ἔστηκα | P. Perf. ἐστήκειν |
|------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| θήσω | θήκα | τέθεικα | ἐτεθείκειν |
| δώσω | ἔδωκα | δέδωκα | ἔδεδόκειν |
| δείξω | ἔδειξα | δέδειχα | ἔδεδειχεν. |

§ 75. Moods and Tenses of the Middle and Passive Voices.

| | Indicat. | Imper. | Subjunct. | Optat. | Infinitive | Participle |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2. | ἵσταμαι ἱστῶμαι ἑστῶμαι | ἵτασο [and ἵτω σῶ] | ἱσθῶμαι σθῶμαι | ἱσάμην σάμην | ἵστασθαι στάσθαι | ἱστούμενος στούμενος |
| Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2. | τίθεμαι ἐπιθέμην ἐθέμην | τίθεσο [and τίθου θου] | τιθῶμαι βῶμαι | τιθέμην θέμην | τίθεσθαι θέσθαι | τιθέμενος θέμενος |
| Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2. | δίδωμαι ἐδιδόμην ἐδόμην | δίδωσο [and δίδου δου] | διδῶμαι δῶμαι | διδόμην δόμην | δίδωσθαι δόσθαι | διδόμενος δόμενος |
| Pres. Imperf. | δείκνυμαι ἐδεικνύμην | | | | δείκνυσθαι | δεικνύμενος |

The remaining Tenses formed from Roots in ω.

| In the Middle Voice. | | In the Passive Voice. | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Fut. στήσομαι | Aor. 1. ἐστήσαμην | Perf. ἕσταμαι | P.P. ἑστάμην |
| θήσομαι | ἐθηκάμην | τέθειμαι | ἐτεθείμην |
| δώσομαι | ἐδοκάμην | δέδομαι | ἐδεδόμην |
| δείξωμαι | ἐδείξαμην | δέδειγμαι | ἐδεδείγην |
| | | | δείξωμαι |
| | | | δείχθησονται |

THE FORMATION OF TENSES.

§ 76. PRESENT MID. AND PASS.

The Present Middle and Passive is formed from the Present Active by changing μ into $\mu\alpha\iota$, and by restoring the short vowel of the Root in the penultima, as $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$.

§ 77. IMPERFECT ACT. MID. AND PASS.

The Imperfect Active is formed from the Present by changing μ into ν , and by prefixing the Augment, as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$.

The Imperfect Middle and Passive is formed from its Present, by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$, and by prefixing the Augment, as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\eta\nu$.

§ 78. THE SECOND AORIST ACT. MID. AND PASS.

The Second Aorist Active is formed from the Present by changing μ into ν , by prefixing the Augment, and by dropping the Reduplication, as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, $\xi\theta\eta\nu$.

The Second Aorist Middle and Passive is formed from its Present by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$, by prefixing the Augment, and by dropping the Reduplication, as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\mu\eta\nu$.

§ 79. ANOMALOUS TENSES OF VERBS IN $\mu\iota$.

1. Three Verbs, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, ἵημι , $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, in the First Aorist, change σ , the characteristic of the Future, into κ , as $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\xi\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$; ἦσω , ἦκα , Ἰον. ἔηκα ; $\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$.

2. Two Verbs, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ and ἵημι , in order that the Perfect may not be confounded with the First Aorist, change η , the penultima of the Future, in the Perfect into $\epsilon\iota$, as $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$; ἦσω , $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$.

3. The Perfects Passive ἕσταμαι , $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, are irregularly formed from the Perfects Active ἕστηκα , $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$; and hence

we have the First Aorists ἐστάθην, ἐδόθην, the penultima being shortened; as also in the First Aorists ἐτέθην from τίθημι, and ἔθην from ἵημι.

§ 80. IRREGULAR VERBS IN μι.

(a) The Substantive Verb εἰμι *I am*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| εἰμι, εἶ, ἐστὶ | ἐστόν, ἐστόν | ἐσμέν, ἐστέ, εἰσὶ. |

The Future.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ οἱ -ει, ἔσται | -όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον | -όμεθα, εσθε, ονται. |

The Past-Imperfect.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ἦν, ἦσθα, ἦν and ἦ, and ἦ | ἦτην, ἦτην ἦστην, ἦστην | ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν. ἦσθε, ἦσαν. |

The Perfect γέγονα, and Aorist 2. ἐγενόμην of the Verb γίνομαι, are used for the Perfect and Aorist.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| ἴσθι, ἔστω | ἔστων, ἔστων | ἔσθε, ἔστωσαν οἱ ἔστων. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| ᾤ, ᾔς, ᾔ | ᾔρον, ᾔρον | ᾤμεν, ᾔτε, ᾤσι. |

OPTATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| εἶην, εἶης, εἶη | εἴητην, εἴητην | εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴεν. |

The Future.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ἔσοίμην, οἶο, οἶτο | -μεθον, σθήν, σθήν | -μεθα, σθε, ντο. |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

εἶναι

The Future.

ἔσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

The Present.

ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν

The Future.

ἔσόμενος, η, ον.

(δ) The Verb εἶμι *I will go*, rarely *I go*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Verb ἔρχομαι is used for the Present.

The Present (commonly with a Future meaning).

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσι | ἵτον, ἵτον | ἵμεν, ἴτε, ἰᾶσι. |

The Imperfect.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ἦεν, ἦεις, ἦει ἦα and ἦα, | ἦείτην, ἦείτην ἦτην, ἦτην | ἦεμεν, ἦεῖτε, ἦεσαν. ἦμεν, ἦτε, |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Dual.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| ἴθι, εἰ in comp. | ἴτον, ἴτων | ἴτε, ἴτωσαν or ἰόντων. |

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| SUBJUNCTIVE | ἴω, | ἴῃς, | ἴῃ, etc. |
| OPTATIVE | ἴοιμι, | ἴοις, | ἴοι, etc. |
| INFINITIVE | ἰέναι. | | |
| PARTICIPLE | ἰὼν, | ἰούσα, | ἰὸν. |

Table of Moods and Tenses.

| Ind. | Imp. | Subj. | Opt. | Inf. | Part. |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| εἰμι <i>I am</i> ἦν ἔσομαι | ἴσθι | ᾶ | εἴην ἐσοίμην | εἶναι ἔσεσθαι | ᾶν ἐσόμενος |
| εἶμι <i>I will go</i> ἦεν | ἴθι | ἴω | ἴοιμι | ἰέναι | ἰὼν |

§ 81. VERBS IN ω WHICH IN SOME TENSES FOLLOW THE
FORMATION OF VERBS IN μ.

There are some Verbs, used for the most part in Poetry, of twofold formation; that is, though they have the Present or Root in ω, they follow the form of Verbs in μ in the Second Aorist: thus,

Of the First Class in μ.

*βάω, βαίνω *I go* A. 2. ἔβην βῆθι βῶ βαίην βῆναι βὰς.

Of the Second,

*σβέω, σβέννυμι } „ ἔσβην σβῆθι σβῶ σβείην σβῆναι σβείς.

Of the Third,

*γνῶω, γινώσκω } „ ἔγνων γνῶθι γνῶ γνοίην γνῶναι γνούς.

Of the Fourth,

δίω, *I undergo*. „ ἔδυν δύνθι [δίω] δύην δύναι δύς.

§ 82. DEFECTIVE VERBS.

There are very few Verbs which are complete in all their Tenses. Hence it is that some may be said to borrow those

Tenses in which they are deficient from another Verb of like signification. The following are examples :—

αἰρέω *I take*, F. αἰρήσω, P. ἤρηκα, P.P. ἤρημαι, A. 1. P. ἤρέθην, A. 2. εἶλον, Fut. ἐλούμαι; ἀλίσκομαι supplies the Present Passive, and ἀλώω the Future and Perfects.

ἔρχομαι *I come, I go*, Imp. *Poet.* ἤρχόμεν, *ελεύθω, F. ἐλεύσομαι, Perf. ἐλήλυθα, *ἐλύθω, A. 2. ἤλυθον, and by Syncope ἤλθον. For the Future is also used εἰμι *I will go*, and for the Imperf. ἦειν or ἦα, with the sense of an Aorist.

ἐσθίω, *Æp.* ἔδω *I eat*, F. ἔδομαι, P. ἐδήδοκα, P. P. ἐδήδεσμαι, A. 1. P. ἠδέσθην. *φάγω, A. 2. ἔφαγον, F. φάγομαι.

ἔχω *I have*, F. ἔξω, *σχω, A. 2. ἔσχον, F. σχήσω, P. ἔσχηκα, P. P. ἔσχημαι, A. 1. P. ἐσχέθην. Verb. Adj. ἐκτός and σχετός.

ὁράω *I see*, Imp. ἐώρων, P. ἐώρακα, P. P. ἐώραμαι, and from *ᾔπω, P. P. ᾔμμαι, F. ᾔψομαι, A. 1. P. ᾔφθην, F. ᾔφθίσομαι. *εἶδω, ἴδω *I see*, A. 2. εἶδον. Also Perf. οἶδα *I know*, Imperat. ἴσθι, Subj. εἰδῶ, Opt. εἰδείην, Inf. εἰδέναι, Part. εἰδώς. See § 43. *Obs.* 1.

τρέχω *I run*, F. θρέξομαι, A. 1. ἔθρεξα, both very rare. *δρέμω, A. 2. ἔδραμον, F. δραμοῦμαι, P. δεδράμηκα.

φέρω *I bear*, *οἶω, F. οἶσω, Imperat. *Æp.* οἶσε. *ἔγκω, *ἐνέκω, *ἐνέγκω, A. 1. ἤνεγκα, A. 2. ἤνεγκον, P. ἐνένοχα, P. P. ἐνήνεγμαι, A. 1. P. ἠνέχθην, F. ἐνεχθήσομαι and οἰσθήσομαι. Verb. Adj. οἰστός -έος, *Poet.* φερτός.

φημί *I say*, A. 2. ἔφην. φάσκω, Imp. ἔφασκον. ἔπω, A. 2. εἶπον, A. 1. εἶπα. εἶρω, *Æp.* F. Ἰον. ἐρέω, *Att.* ἐρῶ. *ἔρω, by Metathesis *ρέω, P. εἶρηκα, P. P. εἶρημαι, A. 1. P. ἐρρήθην, F. ῥηθήσομαι, P. p. F. εἰρήσομαι. Verb. Adj. ῥητός and -έος.

ὠνέομαι *I buy*, F. ὠνήσομαι. *πρίαμαι, A. 2. ἐπριάμην.

§ 83. SYNCOPE IN VERBS.

Verbs which commonly admit of Syncope, or *Internal Contraction*, are the following:—

ἐγείρω *I excite*, A. 2. M. ἡγρόμην for ἡγερόμην.

ἔρχομαι *I come*, A. 2. ἦλθον for ἤλυθον.

πετάννυμι *I extend*, P. P. πέπταται for πεπέταται.

πέταμαι, πέτομαι *I fly*, F. πτήσομαι for πετήσομαι, A. 2. ἐπτάμην for ἐπετάμην and ἐπτόμην for ἐπετόμην.

πίπτω for *πιπέτω *I fall*.

§ 84. METATHESIS IN VERBS.

Verbs which commonly admit of Metathesis, or *Transposition of letters*, are the following:—

βάλλω (*βάλω, by Metath. βλάω) *I throw*, P. βέβληκα, P. P. βέβλημαι, A. 1. P. ἐβλήθην.

δαμάζω, *Er.* δαμάω (*δάμω, by Metath. δμάω) *I tame*, P. P. δέδμημαι, A. 1. P. ἐδμήθην.

δέμω *Ion.* and *Poet.* (by Metath. δμέω) *I build*, P. P. δέδμημαι. Comp. foregoing Verb.

θνήσκω (*θάνω, by Metath. θνάω) *I die*, P. τέθνηκα.

καλέω (*κάλω, by Metath. κλάω) *I call*, P. κέκληκα, P. P. κέκλημαι, A. 1. P. ἐκλήθην.

κάμνω (*κάμω, by Metath. κμάω) *I labour*, P. κέκμηκα.

κεράννυμι, *Poet.* *κεράω (*κέρω, by Metath. κράω) *I mix*, P. P. κέκρμαι, A. 1. P. ἐκράθην.

πιπράσκω (περάω, *πέρω, by Metath. πράω) *I sell*, P. πέπρᾱκα, P. P. πέπρᾱμαι, A. 1. P. ἐπρᾱθην.

πίπτω (πιπέτω, *πέτω, by Metath. πτέω, πτώ) *I fall*, P. πέπτωκα. Part. *Er.* πεπτεὺς, *All.* πεπτὼς.

σκέλλω or σκελέω (*σκάλω, by Metath. σκλάω or σκλέω) *I dry*, F. σκλήσομαι, P. ἔσκληκα, A. 2. ἔσκλην.

στορέννυμι, στρώννυμι (*στόρω, by Metath. στρώ) *I strive*,
 F. στρώσω, A. 1. ἔστρωσα, P. P. ἔστρωμαι, A. 1. ἐστρώθην.
 τέμνω (*τέμω and *τάμω, by Metath. τμάω) *I cut*, P. τέμηκα,
 P. P. τέμηναι, A. 1. P. ἐτέμηθην.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Verbs are irregular either in formation or meaning.

IRREGULAR IN FORMATION.

Verbs irregular in formation may be arranged in seven classes.

§ 85. FIRST CLASS.

Impure Verbs formed like Pure Verbs in *έω* or *άω*, as *έθέλω* (*-έω*) *I wish*, F. *έθελήσω*.

§ 86. There are also some Pure Verbs of two syllables which are formed in the same way, as *δέω* (*έω*) *I want*, *δεήσω*.

§ 87. SECOND CLASS.

Verbs which have the letters *ισκ* inserted before the final *ω* of the root after a consonant, *σκ* after a vowel, which vowel, if it be *α*, is changed sometimes into *η*, if it be *ο*, is changed sometimes into *ι*, more frequently into *ω*; as *εύρίσκω* (**εῦρω*) *I find*, F. *εύρήσω*; *ἀρέσκω* *I please* (**ἀρέω*), F. *ἀρέσω*; *θνήσκω* (**θάνω*, *θνάω*) *I die*, F. *θανοῦμαι*; *ἀλίσκομαι* (**ἀλόω*) *I am caught*; *θρώσκω* (**θόρω*, *θρόω*) *I leap*.

§ 88. THIRD CLASS.

Verbs which insert *ν* before the final *ω* of the root, as *τέμνω* (**τέμω*) *I cut*, F. *τεμῶ*.

§ 89. FOURTH CLASS.

Verbs which insert the letters *av* or *av* before the final *ω* of the Root, as *ἀμαρτάνω* (*ἀμάρτω) *I err*, A. 2. *ἤμαρτον, ὀσφραίνομαι* (*ὄσφρωμαι) *I smell*, A. 2. *ὠσφρόμην*.

§ 90. FIFTH CLASS.

Verbs, which, besides inserting the letters *av* before the final *ω*, insert the letter *ν* or *γ* or *μ* after the first letter of the Root; as *λανθάνω* (*λάβω) *I lie hid*, A. 2. *ἔλαθον*.

§ 91. SIXTH CLASS.

Verbs which insert the syllable *νε* before the final *ω*; as *κυνέω* (*κύω) *I kiss*, F. *κύσω*.

§ 92. SEVENTH CLASS.

Verbs Pure formed partly as if Impure by dropping the letter *α* or *ε* before the final *ω*; as *δοκέω* (*δόκω) *I seem*, F. *δόξω*.

§ 93. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VERBS IRREGULAR IN FORMATION.

ἀγαίομαι *Er.* and *Ion.*, *ἀγάομαι* *Er.*, *I envy*, F. *ἀγᾶσομαι*, A. 1. *ἡγᾶσάμην*.

αἰσθάνομαι (*αἰσθομαι) *I feel*, A. 2. *ἤσθόμην*, F. *αἰσθήσομαι*.

ἀλέξω (-έω) *I ward off*, A. 1. *ἡλεξάμην*, F. *ἀλεξήσω*.

ἀλίσκομαι (*ἀλόω) *I am caught*, F. *ἀλώσομαι*, A. 2. *ἔαλων* and *ἦλων*, P. *ἔαλωκα* and *ἦλωκα*. *αἰρέω* supplies the tenses of the Active Voice.

ἀλύσκω *Poet.* (*ἀλεύομαι*) *I shun*, F. *ἀλύξω*, A. 1. *ἦλυξα*.

ἀλιταίνω *Poet.* (*ἀλίτω) *I sin*, A. 2. *ἤλιτον*, F. *ἀλιτήσω*.

ἀλφάνω and *-αίνω* *Poet.* (*ἄλφω) *I foster*, A. 2. *ἤλφον*.

ἁμαρτάνω (*ἁμάρτω) *I err*, A. 2. ἡμαρτον, F. ἁμαρτήσομαι, P. ἡμάρτηκα.

ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμβλώω *I miscarry*, F. ἀμβλώσω, P. ἡμβλωκα.

ἀμπισχνέομαι (*ἴσχομαι, ἔχομαι) *I put on*, A. 2. ἡμπεσχόμεν, F. ἀμφέξομαι. Thus, ὑπισχνέομαι, Ion. ὑπίσχομαι *I undertake*, A. 2. ὑπεσχόμεν, F. ὑποσχέσομαι, P. ὑπέσχημαι.

ἀμπλακίσκω *Poet.* (*ἀμπλάκω) *I err*, A. 2. ἡμπλακον (or ἡπλακον), F. ἀμπλακήσω.

ἄνδάνω Ion. and *Poet.* (*ἄδω, compare ἥδομαι) *I please*, A. 2. ἔαδον, in *Hom.* with digamm. εὔαδον, P. ἔαδα, F. ἀδήσω.

ἀπαυράω (*ἀπαύρω) *I carry off*, A. 1. M. ἀπηυράμην.

ἀπαφίσκω *Ep.* (*ἄφω, with Redupl. *ἀπάφω, and in later Greek ἀπατάω) *I deceive*, A. 2. ἡπαφον, F. ἀπαφήσω. Comp. ἀμπλακίσκω.

ἀπεχθάνομαι, *Poet.* ἔχθομαι, *I am hateful*, A. 2. ἀπηχθόμεν, F. ἀπεχθήσομαι, P. P. ἀπήχθημαι.

ἀραρίσκω *Poet.* (*ἄρω, with Redupl., see ἀπαφίσκω) *I join*, F. ἄρσω, A. 1. ἦρσα, A. 2. with Redupl. ἡῤῥαρον, P. ἄρηρα, Att. ἄρᾱρα.

ἄρέσκω (*ἄρέω) *I please*, F. ἀρέσω, A. 1. ἥρεσα, P. P. ἥρεσμαι.

αὐξάνω, αὖξω *I increase*, F. αὐξήσω, A. 1. ἠύξησα, P. ἠύξηκα, etc., as if from a Root in *ew*.

ἀχέω (*ἄχω) *I grieve*, Pres. M. ἄχομαι or ἄχυνμαι, A. 2. with Redupl. ἡκαχον, whence F. ἀκαχήσω, A. 1. ἡκάχησα, and the new Root ἀκαχίζω, P. P. ἀκήχεμας, and by Metathesis of quantity ἀκάχημαι. Inf. ἀκαχῆσθαι.

ἄχθομαι (-έομαι) *I am burthened*, F. ἀχθέσομαι, A. 1. ἡχθέσθην.

βαίνω (*βάω, *a* being lengthened into *αι*, comp. ἐλαύνω) *I go*, F. βήσομαι, P. βέβηκα, A. 1. ἔβησα, A. 2. ἔβην, P. M. *βέβασα, Pl. βέβαμεν, P. P. βέβαμαι in compounds, as παραβέβᾶμαι, A. 1. P. παρεβᾶθην. Verb. Adj. βατὸς.

βάλλω (-έω) *I cast*, F. sometimes βαλλήσω, and A. 1. ἐβάλλησα, from F. βαλῶ, A. 2. ἔβαλον, P. by Metath. βέβληκα, P. P. βέβλημαι.

βιβρώσκω (*βρώω, with βι prefixed) *I eat*, P. βέβρωκα, P. P. βέβρωμαι, A. 1. ἐβρώθην. ἐσθίω supplies the other tenses.

βλαστάνω (*βλάστω) *I sprout*, A. 2. ἔβλαστον, F. βλαστήσω, A. 1. ἐβλάστησα, P. ἐβλάστηκα.

βλώσκω *Poet.* (*βλόω, *μλόω, by Metath. from *μόλω) *I come*, A. 2. ἔμολον, F. μολοῦμαι, P. μέμβλωκα.

βόσκω (-έω) *I feed*, F. βοσκήσω, A. 1. ἐβόσκησα.

βούλομαι (-έομαι) *I wish*, F. βουλήσομαι, P. P. βεβούλημαι.

βρυχάομαι (βρύχομαι) *I roar*, P. M. *Poet.* βέβρυχα, with a Present signification, F. βρυχήσομαι.

βυνέω (βύω) *I stuff full*, F. βῦσω, A. 1. ἔβῦσα, P. P. βέβυσμαι, A. 1. P. ἐβύσθην.

γαμέω (*γάμω) *I take to wife*, A. 1. ἔγημα, P. γεγάμηκα.

γεγωνίσκω *Poet.* *I shout*, P. M. γέγωνα with a Present signification, whence the new Root γεγωνέω, F. γεγωνήσω.

γηθέω (*γήθω) *I rejoice*, P. M. γέγηθα, F. γηθήσω.

γηράσκω, γηράω *I grow old*, F. γηράσομαι, A. 1. ἐγήρᾱσα, A. 2. ἐγήρᾱν. Inf. γηράναι.

γίγνομαι, by Sync. for γιένομαι (*γένομαι with γι prefixed) *I become*, A. 2. ἐγενόμην, P. M. γέγονα, F. γενήσομαι, P. P. γεγένημαι, A. 1. ἐγενήθην in later Greek.

γινώσκω (*γνόω, with γι prefixed) *I know*, F. γνώσομαι, A. 2. ἔγνων, P. ἔγνωκα, P. P. ἔγνωσμαι. Verb. Adj. γνωτός and -στός.

δαίω *Poet.* (*δάω) *I divide*, F. δάσομαι, P. P. δέδασμαι, A. 1. M. ἐδάσάμην.

δαίω *Poet.* (*δάω) *I burn*, A. 2. P. ἐδάην, P. M. δέδηκα.

δάκνω (*δάκω, δήκω) *I bite*, A. 2. ἔδακον, F. δήξομαι, P. δέδηχα,
P. P. δέδηγμαι, A. 1. P. ἐδήχθην.

δαμάω *Ἐρ.* (δάμω) *I tame*, A. 2. ἔδαμον, A. 2. P. ἐδάμην.

δαρθάνω (*δάρθω) *I sleep*, A. 2. ἔδαρθον, F. δαρθήσομαι, P. δε-
δάρθηκα.

*δάω *Ἐρ.* (-έω) *I teach*, A. 2. P. ἐδάην. Subj. δαῶ, *Ἐρ.* δαείω.
Inf. δαῖναι, *Ἐρ.* δαήμεναι, F. δαήσομαι, P. P. δεδάημαι.

δέω, whence the Impersonal δεῖ *it behoves*, (-έω) *I want*, F. δε-
ήσω, A. 1. ἐδέησα.

διδάσκω (*δάω, with δι prefixed) *I teach*, F. διδάξω, P. δε-
δίδαχα.

διδράσκω (*δράω, with δι prefixed) *I run away*, F. δράσομαι,
A. 1. ἔδρασα, A. 2. ἔδραν, P. δέδρακα.

δοκέω (*δόκω) *I seem*, F. δόξω, A. 1. ἔδοξα, P. P. δέδογμαι,
F. *Poet.* δοκήσω, (compare ᾤσω and ᾤθήσω from ᾔθω.) A. 1.
ἐδόκησα, P. P. δεδόκημαι.

δονπέω *Poet.* (*δούπω) *I sound*, P. M. δέδουπα, F. δονπήσω,
A. 1. ἐδούπησα.

δύνω (δύω) *I go under*, F. δῦσω, A. 1. ἔδῦσα, A. 2. ἔδυν, P. δέ-
δῦκα, P. P. δέδῦμαι, A. 1. P. ἐδῦθην.

ἐθέλω (-έω) *I wish*, F. ἐθελήσω, A. 1. ἠθέλησα, P. ἠθέληκα.
Comp. θέλω.

εἶλω, εἶλλω or εἴλλω, ἴλλω, εἰλέω or εἰλέω, *I roll*, F. εἰλήσω,
P. P. εἴλημαι.

εἰλαύνω (εἰλάω, in which α is lengthened into αυ, comp. βαίνω)
I drive, F. εἰλάσω, A. 1. ἤλαῶσα, P. ἐλήλακα, P. P. ἐλήλάμαι,
A. 1. P. ἤλαθην. Verb. Adj. ἐλατός.

ἐλκω *I draw*. In *Attic* the tenses are formed from ἐλκύω.

ἐπαυρίσκομαι (*ἐπαύρω) *I reap the fruits*, A. 2. ἐπηῦρον, F. ἐπαυ-
ρήσομαι, A. 2. M. ἐπηυρόμην.

ἐριδαίνω (*ἐρίδω, -έω) *I quarrel*, F. ἐριδήσω, A. 1. M. Inf. ἐρί-
δῆσασθαι.

ἔρομαι (-έομαι) *I ask*, from A. 2. ἠρόμην, F. ἐρήσομαι. The Verb ἐρωτάω supplies all other tenses.

ἔρρω (-έω) *I go away*, F. ἐρρήσω, A. 1. ἤρρησα.

ἐρυγγάνω, ἐρεύγομαι *I belch*, A. 2. ἤρυγον, F. ἐρεύξομαι.

εὕδω (-έω) *I sleep*, F. εὕδῃσω.

εὕρισκω (*εὔρω) *I find*, A. 2. εὔρον, F. εὕρήσω, P. εὔρηκα, P. P. εὔρημαι, A. 1. P. εὐρέθην. Verb. Adj. εὐρετός and -έος.

ἔχω (*σχω, -έω) *I have*, A. 2. ἔσχον, F. σχήσω, and commonly ἔξω, P. ἔσχηκα, P. P. ἔσχημαι, A. 1. P. ἐσχήθην. Verb. Adj. σχετός and ἐκτός, -έος.

ἔψω (-έω) *I cook*, F. ἐψήσω. Verb. Adj. ἐφθός, ἐψητός and ἐψητέος.

ἡβάσκω (ἡβάω) *I grow up*, F. ἡβήσω, A. 1. ἡβησα.

θέλω (-έω) *I wish*, F. θελήσω, A. 1. ἐθέλησα. Comp. ἐθέλω.

θιγγάνω (*θίγω) *I touch*, A. 2. ἔθιγον, F. θίξομαι.

θνήσκω (*θάνω, by Metath. θνάω) *I die*, A. 2. ἔθανον, F. θανοῦμαι, P. τέθνηκα, Plur. τέθναμεν, etc.

θρόσκω (*θόρω, by Metath. θρώω) *I leap*, A. 2. ἔθορον, F. θοροῦμαι, P. M. τέθορα.

ἵζω, καθίζω (-έω) *I seat*, or *sit*, F. καθιῶ, F. M. καθιζήσομαι.

ἰκνέομαι, *Ep.* ἴκω *I come*, F. ἴξομαι, P. P. ἴγμαι, A. 2. ἵκόμην, whence *Poet.* by Sync. ἵκτο, and Part. ἵκμενος.

ἰλάσκομαι (ἱλαμαι -τόμαι -άομαι) *I propitiate*, F. ἰλάσομαι, A. 1. ἰλασάμην.

κάμνω (*κάμω, by Metath. κμάω) *I labour*, F. καμοῦμαι, A. 2. ἔκαμον, P. κέκμηκα, Part. κεκμηώς, Gen. -ότος and -ώτος.

κέλομαι *Poet.* (-έομαι) *I bid*, A. 2. ἐκελόμην, by Sync. ἐκλόμην, with Redupl. ἐκεκλόμην, F. κελήσομαι, A. 1. ἐκελησάμην.

κερδαίνω *I gain*, F. *Ion.* κερδήσομαι.

κήδω *I trouble*, F. κηδήσω.

κίχάνω (*κίχω -ημι) *I reach*, from A. 2. ἔκικχον, F. κιχήσομαι.

κλαίω, *Att.* κλάω (-έω) *I weep*, F. -ήσω and κλαύσομαι, A. 1. ἐκλαυσα, P. P. κέκλαυμαι and -σμαι. Verb. Adj. κλαντός, -στός, -στέος.

κτυπέω (*κτύπω) *I resound*, A. 2. ἐκτυπον, F. κτυπήσω, A. 1. ἐκτύπησα.

κυνέω (κύω) *I kiss*, F. κῦσω, A. 1. ἐκῦσα. But προσκυνέω, -ήσω, A. 1. προσεκύνησα, and *Poet.* προσέκυσα.

κῦρέω *Ion.* and *Poet.* (*κῦρω) *I am or I gain*, Imperf. ἔκῦρον, F. κύρσω and κυρήσω, A. 1. ἔκυρσα and ἐκύρησα.

λαγχάνω (*λάχω, λήχω) *I obtain by lot*, A. 2. ἔλαχον, F. λήξομαι, P. εἶλχα and λέλογχα (as if from λέγχω, comp. πέπονθα from πένθω under πάσχω), P. P. εἶληγμαι.

λαμβάνω (*λάβω, λήβω) *I take*, A. 2. ἔλαβον, F. λήψομαι, P. εἴληφα, P. P. εἶλημμαι and λέλημμαι, A. 1. P. ἐλήφθην.

λανθάνω (*λάβω) λήθω *I lie hid*, A. 2. ἔλαθον, F. λήσω, P. M. λέληθα, P. P. λέλησμαι.

λάσκω (*λάκω) *I scream*, A. 2. ἔλαθον, F. λακήσω, A. 1. ἐλάκησα, P. M. λελᾶκα, from whence the new Root λᾶκέω *Dor.*, ληκέω *Ion.*, comp. γεγωνίσκω.

λόω, λοέω *Poet.* (contr. λούω, F. λούσω) *I wash*.

μαίομαι *Poet.* (*μάω) *I desire*, F. μᾶσομαι, A. 1. ἐμᾶσάμην.

μανθάνω (*μάβω, μήβω) *I learn*, A. 2. ἔμαθον, F. μαθήσομαι, P. μεμάθηκα.

μάχομαι (-έομαι) *I fight*, F. μαχοῦμαι, A. 1. ἐμαχεσάμην, P. P. μεμάχημαι. Verb. Adj. μαχετέος and -ητέος.

μεθύσκω *I intoxicate*, μεθύω, F. μεθύσω, A. 1. ἐμέθυσα.

μέλλω (-έω) *I am about to*, F. μελλήσω, A. 1. ἐμέλλησα.

μέλω, whence Impers. μέλει (-έω) *I am careful*, F. μελήσω, A. 1. ἐμέλησα, P. μεμέληκα.

μένω *I remain*, P. μεμένηκα.

μηκάομαι (*μήκομαι) *I bleat*, A. 2. ἔμακον, P. μέμηκα.

μυμήσκω (*μνάω, with μι prefixed) *I remind*, F. μνήσω, A. 1.

ξημνησα, P. P. μέμνημαι, A. 1. P. ἐμνήσθην.

μύζω (-έω) *I moan*, F. μυζήσω.

μυκάομαι (*μύκομαι) *I bellow*, A. 2. ξυκον, P. μέμυκα.

νάω *Poet.* (*νάω) *I dwell*, A. 1. ἐνάσα, ἔνασσα, F. M. νάσσομαι,

A. 1. M. ἐνασσάμην, A. 1. P. ἐνάσθην.

νέμω *I distribute*, P. νενέμηκα.

ξηρέω (ξηύρομαι) *I shave*, A. 1. M. ἐξυράμην. P. P. ἐξήρημαι.

ὀζω (-έω) *I smell*, F. ὀζήσω, A. 1. ὠζησα, P. M., with a Present signification, ὀδωδα.

οἰδαίνω, -άνω, οἰδέω *I swell*, F. οἰδήσω.

οἶομαι (-έομαι) *I think*, F. οἶησομαι, A. 1. ᾤήθην.

οἶχομαι (-έομαι) *I go away*, A. οἰχήσομαι, P. P. ᾤχημαι, but only in compounds, as παρᾤχημαι.

ὀλισθαίνω, -άνω (*ὀλίσθω) *I slip*, A. 2. ὠλισθοῦ, F. ὀλισθήσω, P. ὠλισθηκα.

ὀλλυμι, *ὀλω (-έω) *I destroy*, A. 1. ὠλεσα, P. with Redupl.

ὀλώλεκα, F. ὀλῶ, F. M. ὀλωῦμαι, A. 2. M. ὠλόμην, P. M. ὀλωλα.

ὀσφραίνομαι (*ὀσφρομαι) *I smell*, A. 2. ὠσφρόμην, F. ὀσφρήσομαι.

ὀφείλω (-έω) *I owe*, A. 2. ὠφελον, F. ὀφειλήσω, A. 1. ὠφειλησα.

Comp. ὀφλισκάνω.

ὀφλισκάνω (*ὀφλω) *I owe*, A. 2. ὠφλον, F. ὀφλήσω, P. ὠφληκα.

Comp. ὀφείλω.

παίω *I strike*, F. Att. παίησω.

πάσχω for πάθσκω (*πάθω, πήθω) *I suffer*, A. 2. ἔπαθον, F.

πέισσομαι, and P. M. πέπονθα from *πένθω. Verb. Adj. παθητὸς.

πατέομαι (*πάτομαι) *I feed on*, A. 1. ἐπασάμην, P. P. πέπασμαι.

πέτομαι (-έομαι) *I fly*, F. πετήσομαι, commonly πτήσομαι, A. 2. by

Sync. ἐπτόμην, P. πεπότημαι from ποτάομαι.

πίνω (*πίω) *I drink*, F. πῖομαι, A. 2. ἔπιον, Imperat. πῖθι;—
(*πόω), P. πέπωκα, P. P. πέπομαι, A. 1. P. ἐπόθην. Verb. Adj.
ποτός and -έος.

πιπίσκω (*πίω, with πι prefixed) *I give to drink*, F. πῖσω, A. 1.
ἐπίσα.

πιπράσκω (*περάω, by Sync. πράω, with πι prefixed) *I sell*,
P. πέπρᾱκα, P. P. πέπρᾱμαι.

πυνθάνομαι, *Poet.* πεύθομαι *I enquire*, F. πεύσομαι, A. 2. ἐπυθόμην,
P. P. πέπυσμαι, ὕσαι, etc. Verb. Adj. πευστός and -έος.

ρέω (*ρέεω, ῥυέω) *I flow*, F. ρεύσομαι, A. 1. ἔρρευσα.

ρύγέω *Poet.* (*ρίγω) *I shudder*, P. M. ἔρριγα, F. ῥιγήσω.

στυγέω (*στύγω) *I hate*, A. 1. *Ep.* ἔστυξα, A. 2. ἔστυγον, F.
στυγήσω, A. 1. ἐστύγησα.

τέμνω (*τέμω, by Metath. τμέω) *I cut*, F. τεμῶ, A. 2. ἔτεμον and
ἔταμον, P. τέτμηκα, P. P. τέτμημαι, A. 1. P. ἐτέμην.

τίνω (*τίω) *I pay*, F. τίσω, A. 1. ἔτισα, P. τέτικα, P. P. τέτισμαι,
A. 1. P. ἐτίσθην.

τιτράω (*τράω) *I bore*, F. τρήσω, P. τέτρηκα.

τιτρώσκω (*τορέω, by Sync. τρώω, with τι prefixed) *I wound*, F.
τρώσω, P. P. τέτρωμαι.

τυγχάνω (τεύχω) *I am* or *I gain*, F. τεύξομαι, A. 2. ἔτυχον, P.
τετύχηκα, A. 1. *Ep.* ἐτύχησα.

τύπτω *I beat*, F. *Att.* τυπτήσω.

ὑπισχνέομαι, see ἀμπισχνέομαι.

φθάνω (*φθάω) *I anticipate*, F. φθήσομαι, A. 1. ἔφθᾶσα, A. 2.
ἔφθην, P. ἔφθᾶκα.

φθίνω, φθίω *Ep.*, *I perish* or *I destroy*, F. φθίσω, A. 1. ἔφθισα,
P. P. ἔφθιμαι, A. 2. M. ἐφθίμην. Verb. Adj. φθιτός.

χαίρω (-έω) *I rejoice*, A. 2. ἐχάρην, F. χαίρήσω, P. κεχάρηκα.
Verb. Adj. χαρτός.

χανδάνω (*χάδω, χήδω, χάνδω) *I contain*, A. 2. ἔχαδον, P. κέχανδα,
F. χείσομαι, (comp. ἔπαθον, πέπονθα, πείσομαι from πάσχω,
σπείσω from σπένδω.)

χραισμέω *I defend*, A. 2. *ἔχραισμον*, but F. *χραισμήσω*.

ᾤθίω (**ᾤθω*) *I drive*, F. *ᾤσω* and *ᾤθήσω*, (comp. *δόξω* and *δοκήσω* from *δοκέω*), P. *ᾤθα*, P. P. *ᾤσμαι*, A. 1. *ᾤόσθην*.

§ 94. VERBS IRREGULAR IN MEANING.

(a) There are some Transitive Verbs which in the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Second Aorist Active, have an Intransitive or Passive meaning; as *στάω, ἵστημι I place*, *στήσω, ἔστησα*, transitive; *ἔστηκα, ἔστην*, intransitive. Thus

| Transitive. | | | Intransitive. | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>δύω I put on</i> | <i>δύσω,</i> | <i>ἔδυσα</i> | <i>δέδυκα,</i> | <i>ἔδυν</i> |
| <i>*σβέω I extinguish</i> | <i>σβέσω,</i> | <i>ἔσβεσα</i> | <i>ἔσβηκα,</i> | <i>ἔσβην</i> |
| <i>*σκιάω I dry</i> | <i>σκλήσομαι,</i> | | <i>ἔσκληκα,</i> | <i>ἔσκλην</i> |
| <i>φύω I beget</i> | <i>φῦσω,</i> | <i>ἔφῦσα</i> | <i>πέφυκα,</i> | <i>ἔφυν.</i> |

To these may also be added the root **ἀλόω I take*, of which the Perfect and Second Aorist Active have a Passive meaning.

(b) There are some Intransitive Verbs which, in the Future and First Aorist, have a Transitive meaning, as Intransitive **βάω, βαίνω I go*, *βέβηκα, ἔβην*; Transitive *βήσω, ἔβησα*: Intransitive *μεθύω I am drunken*; Transitive *μεθύσω, ἐμέθυσα*.

(c) There are some Verbs whose Present has a Perfect signification, as *ἦκω I have come*, *οἶχομαι I have gone*.

(d) There are some Verbs whose Perfects have a Present signification, as *οἶδα I know*, *ἄνωγα I command*, *τοίκα I seem*, *κέκτημαι I possess*.

(e) Some Futures of the Middle Voice have an Active signification, as *ᾄδω, ᾄσομαι I shall sing*.

(f) Other Futures Middle are used passively, as *λέξομαι* for *λεχθήσομαι I shall be said*.

PARTS OF SPEECH INDECLINABLE.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 95. THERE are Eighteen Prepositions, which are divided into three classes.

(a) Those which govern one case :—

| Genitive. | Dative. | Accusative. |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ἀντὶ <i>against</i> | ἐν <i>in</i> | ἀνὰ <i>up</i> |
| ἀπὸ <i>from</i> | σὺν, ξὺν <i>with</i> . | εἰς, εἰς <i>into</i> |
| ἐκ, ἐξ <i>out of</i> | | [ὥς, Attic <i>to</i>]. |
| πρὸ <i>for</i> . | | |

(b) Those which govern two cases,—the Genitive and Accusative ; generally with diversity of meaning :—

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| διὰ <i>through, by</i> | κατὰ <i>downto</i> | μετὰ <i>with</i> |
| | ὑπὲρ <i>over</i> . | |

(c) Those which govern three cases,—Genitive, Dative, and Accusative ; generally with divers meanings :—

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| ἀμφὶ <i>about</i> | παρὰ <i>beside</i> | πρὸς <i>from, to</i> |
| ἐπὶ <i>upon</i> | περὶ <i>around</i> | ὑπὸ <i>under</i> . |

ADVERBS.

§ 96. ADVERBS are generally derivatives, as ἄλλως *otherwise*, καλῶς *fairly*, but some are primary, as νῦν *now*, οὐ *not*, ἐκεῖ *there*, ἅλις *enough*.

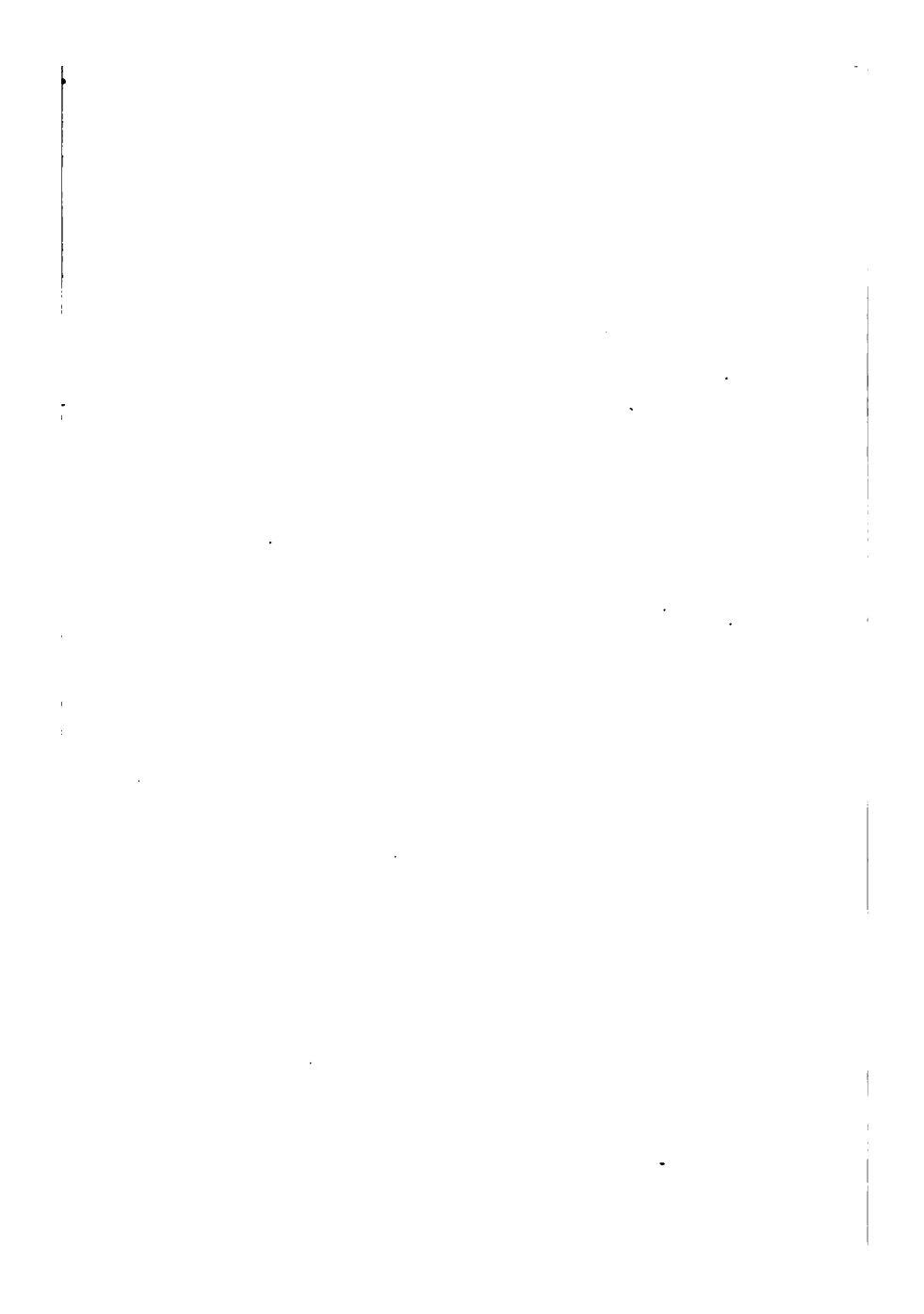
COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

§ 97. Adverbs derived from Adjectives form their Comparatives from the Neuter Singular of the Adjective, and their Superlative from the Neuter Plural, as

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| ἡδέως <i>sweetly</i> , | ἡδίον | ἡδιστα |
| ἀληθῶς <i>truly</i> , | ἀληθέστερον | ἀληθέστατα |
| σοφῶς <i>wisely</i> , | σοφώτερον | σοφώτατα. |

All others in both degrees of comparison end in ω, as

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| ἐκὰς <i>afar off</i> , | ἐκαστέρω | ἐκαστάτῃ. |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|



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